

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 23
WHOLE NUMBER 907

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881.

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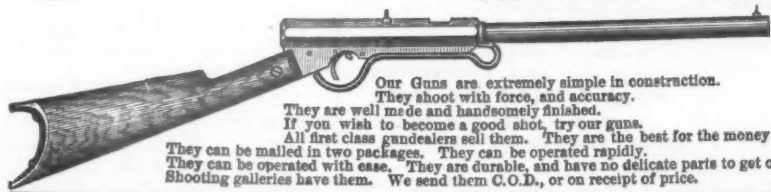
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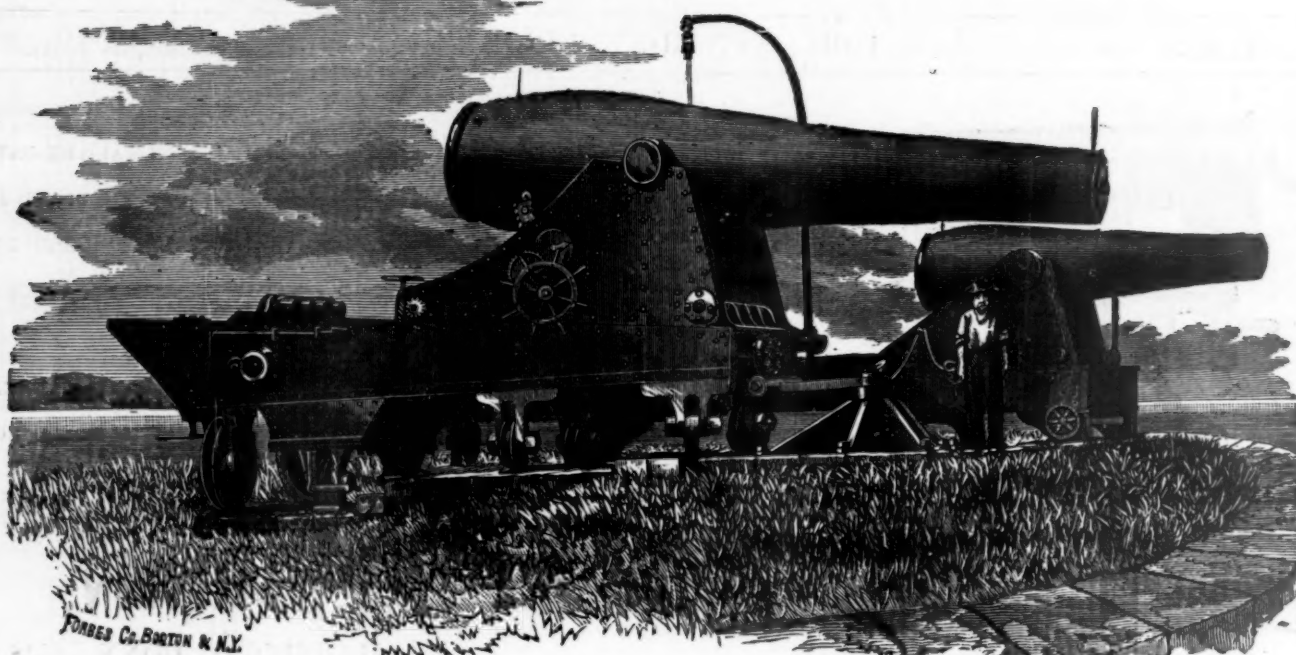
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Liabilities, - - - 13,252,078.59

Total Surplus, - \$1,879,162.06

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BENJ. F. STEVENS, President

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

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Assets, Jan. 1, 1880, - - - - - \$16,049,156 00

Surplus over all Liabilities, - - - 1,949,660 00

Amount of Insurance in Force, - - - 33,333,000 00

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THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'd-in-Chief.

Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. C. Drum, Adj.-General.

Henry T. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-General—Inspector-General.
Brig.-General Wm. McK. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Lieut.-Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry: Hdqrs, St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. A. G.
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry, commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Yellowstone.—Col. J. W. Davidson, 2d Cavalry, Hdqrs Fort Custer, M. T. 2d Lt. C. F. Roe, 2d Cavalry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry, Hdqrs, Santa Fé, N. M. Capt. John S. Lusk, 2d Cav. A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Hdqrs, Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

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Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Col. 8th Artillery: Hdqrs, Newport Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding: Hdqrs New Orleans, La. Major T. M. Vincent, Adj.-Gen.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, Col. 4th Cav., commanding: Hdqrs Little Rock, Ark. Major Henry C. Wood, Adj.-Gen.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Hdqrs, San Antonio, Texas. Major James F. Matthe, Adj.-Gen.
District of the Rio Grande.—Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Infantry, commanding: Hdqrs, Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. John H. Rodman, Adj.-Gen.
District of the Yucatan.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, 22d Infantry: Hdqrs, Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. E. Ketchum, 22d Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry: Hdqrs, Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav., A. A. G.
District of the North Texas.—Hdqrs, Fort McKavett, Texas. Col. William R. Shafter, 11th Infantry, commanding.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles: Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona. Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G.

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Brigadier-General O. O. Howard: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y. Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A. 1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj., U. S. M. A.

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Col. F. Lugeneel, 5th Inf. Lt. Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 20th Inf.
Surg. Geo. P. Jaquet, U. S. A. Surg. Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A.
Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.
Capt. F. H. Remington, 19th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.
Capt. DeWitt C. Poole, 23d Inf. 1st Lt. Cyrus A. Barnes, 8th Inf.
Capt. John J. Simpson, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.
1st Lt. F. H. Ebstin, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.
1st Lt. G. N. Bonford, 18th Inf. 1st Lt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf.
1st Lt. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.
A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steiger, U. S. A.

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Col. Thos. H. Neill, 8th Cavalry, Commanding.
Major JOHN GREEN, 1st Cavalry, Executive Officer.
1st Lt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cavalry, Depot Adjutant and Treasurer.
1st Lt. John T. Morrison, 10th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.
Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.
OF DUTY AT DEPOT.
Captain L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon.
1st Lieut. George F. Foote, 8th Cavalry.
1st Lt. Chas. H. Rockwell, 5th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. Hodi S. Bishop, 5th Cavalry.

Fort Randall, D. T.—A correspondent of the *Yankton Press and Dakotian* at this point writing, Dec. 30, says: The 25th Infantry, stationed here, is composed of colored soldiers, commanded by white officers. I have never seen such good-looking men as the 25th are composed of. They are, every inch of it, good, strong, martial looking soldiers. Most of them will, after being discharged, make Dakota their home. They are all good Republicans and rejoice in the election of Gen. Garfield. They take just pride in their officers, and adore their regimental commander.... C. K. Sams, formerly of Company A, 1st Infantry, and employed in the adjutant's office, has been nominated hospital steward for Fort Randall. A better selection could not be made.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations for promotion in the Army:

Corps of Engineers.—Lieut.-Col. William F. Reynolds, to be colonel, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Barnard, retired; Major Wm. P. Craighill, to be lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Reynolds, promoted; Capt. Amos Sickney, to be major, June 2, 1881, vice Craighill, promoted; 1st Lieut. Thomas Turle, to be captain, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Sickney, promoted; 2d Lieut. W. L. Fisk and S. W. Roessler, to be 1st lieutenants.

2nd Cavalry.—First Lieut. William C. Rawolle to be captain, Dec. 20, 1880, vice Peale, dismissed; Second Lieut. James N. Allison to be first lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1880, vice Rawolle, promoted; Second Lieut. Charles F. Roe to be first lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1880, he being the regimental adjutant.

1st Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. Frederick T. Dent, 5th Artillery to be colonel 1st Artillery, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Vogdes, retired; Captain Royal T. Frank, 1st Artillery, to be major 1st Artillery, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Hamilton, promoted; 1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andrus to be captain 1st Artillery, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Frank, promoted; 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, to be first lieutenant 1st Artillery, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Andrus, promoted.

5th Artillery.—Major John Hamilton, 1st Artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel 5th Artillery, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Dent, promoted.

1st Infantry.—Maj. William H. Brown, 18th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Lugeneel, promoted to the 5th Infantry.

5th Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugeneel, 1st Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Miles, appointed brigadier-general.

6th Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. A. McD. McCook, 10th Infantry, to be colonel, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Hazen, appointed Chief Signal Officer. First Lieut. Jacob F. Munson, 6th Infantry, to be captain, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Sanders, promoted to the 8th Infantry. First Lieut. William Badger, to be captain, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Poland, promoted to the 18th Infantry. Second Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, to be first lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Munson, promoted. Second Lieut. George B. Walker, to be first lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Badger, promoted.

8th Infantry.—Capt. William W. Sanders, 6th Infantry, to be major, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Munson, promoted to the 10th Infantry.

10th Infantry.—Maj. Henry R. Mizner, 8th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 15, 1880, vice McCook, promoted to the 6th Infantry.

11th Infantry.—First Lieut. Ira Quinby to be captain 11th Infantry, Dec. 21, 1880, vice Choisy, deceased; 2d Lieut. John J. Dougherty to be 1st Lieut. 11th Infantry, Dec. 21, 1880, vice Quinby, promoted.

12th Infantry.—First Lieut. David J. Craigie to be captain, Dec. 16, 1880, vice Thompson, deceased; Second Lieutenant William Allen to be first lieutenant, and Second Lieutenant William L. Geary to be first lieutenant.

18th Infantry.—Capt. John S. Poland, 6th Infantry, to be major, Dec. 15, 1880, vice Brown, promoted to the 1st Infantry.

20th Infantry.—2d Lieut. G. L. Rousseau, to be first lieutenant.

25th Infantry.—1st Lieutenant H. B. Quimby, to be captain 25th Infantry, vice Goddes, dismissed; 2d Lieut. J. H. Lane, to be first lieutenant, vice Quimby, promoted.

G. O. 1, H. Q. A., Jan. 3, 1881.

The following order is, by direction of the Secretary of War, published to the Army:

At his own request, after an active service of over forty-eight years, Brig.-Gen. R. B. Marcy, senior Inspector-General of the Army, has been placed on the retired list, under section 1243, Revised Statutes.

In the war with Mexico; especially in the Utah expedition and movements connected therewith; in the later war with the Seminole Indians in Florida; in the war of the rebellion; and, indeed, throughout his long period of nearly half a century of constant duty, the career of Brig.-Gen. Marcy has been marked by distinguished military service.

In retirement, he bears with him the record and the honors of a life-time devoted to the cause of the country.

G. O. 2, H. Q. A., Jan. 4, 1881.

The following order is, by direction of the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, published for the information of the Army:

I. At all military posts the Subsistence Department will keep for sale to troops clothes and hair brushes, combs, towels, needles, and thread.

At recruiting depots, in addition to the above-named articles, there will be kept on hand for sale to recruits tin plates and cups, knives and forks, button stick and brush.

II. As soon as the provisions of the foregoing paragraph can be carried into effect, the practice of entering stoppages of any description whatever, against enlisted men on the muster and pay rolls, in favor of post traders, will be discontinued, and any and all orders or instructions previously issued sanctioning such stoppages are revoked.

G. O. 3, H. Q. A., Jan. 5, 1881.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following order is published to the Army:

A misapprehension existing as to the legal force to be given the opinions contained in the "Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General," recently published by "authority of the Secretary of War," makes it necessary to announce to the Army and all concerned that the authority of the War Department was simply permissive for publication, and did not include an approval of all the Digest contained.

Such opinions as are held to be obligatory on military courts, which have been approved by the War Department, have been and will continue to be formally announced to the Army in general orders.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 22, 1880.

The following named officers are hereby announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General (by brevet) commanding the Department, to take effect from Dec. 9: Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James C. Ord, 26th Inf.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—So much of S. O. 276, Dec. 29, 1880, from W. D., as relates to Major A. H. Nickerson, Asst. Adj.-Gen., is revoked. Major Nickerson is relieved from duty in the Adj.-Gen.'s Office, and will report to Brig.-Gen. William B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, for duty with the Signal Service (S. O., Dec. 30, W. D.).

Major H. C. Wood, Asst. Adj.-Gen., will be relieved from duty at the Hdqrs General Recruiting Service by the Superintendent General Recruiting Service on receipt of this order, and will then repair to Little Rock, Ark., and report in person to the C. O. of the Dept. of Arkansas for duty as Adj.-Gen. of that Dept. (S. O., Dec. 30, W. D.).

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted Col. James B. Fry (S. O. 1, Jan. 5, M. D. A.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Brig.-Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, Insp.-Gen., having served over forty consecutive years as a commissioned officer, is, at his own request, by direction of the President, retired from active service, to date from Jan. 2, 1881, and will repair to his home (S. O., Dec. 30, W. D.).

Col. Edmund Schriver, Insp.-Gen., being over sixty-two years of age, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service, and will repair to his home (S. O., Jan. 4, W. D.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., O., Jan. 4 (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.).

The journey made by Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M., between Dec. 27 and 29, 1880, from New Orleans, La., to Mobile, Ala., and return on public business, is approved (S. O. 1, Jan. 4, D. S.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Major M. P. Small, C. S., is assigned to duty, and announced, as Chief Com'y of Sub. of the Dept. of Texas, and Purchasing and Depot Com'y of Sub. of San Antonio, to relieve Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S. (G. O. 22, Dec. 2, D. T.).

At the request of the Com'y Gen. of Sub., Capt. William P. Martin, Military Storekeeper, will, in addition to his present duties, relieve 1st Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, Asst. Com'y Gen. of Sub., of his duties as Purchasing and Depot Com'y of Sub., at St. Louis, Mo. (S. O. 130, Dec. 30, M. D. M.).

Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., will, from Dec. 31, stand relieved from further duty in Dept. of Texas, to enable him to meet the requirements of S. O. 248, c. s., from the A. G.-O. (S. O. 260, Dec. 20, D. T.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte will grant a furlough for six months, from April 1, 1881, to Com'y Sergt. Samuel Slaymaker, now serving in that Dept. (S. O., Jan. 4, W. D.).

Capt. J. H. Gilman, C. S., will proceed to New Orleans, La., on public business, under instructions from the Com'y Gen. of Sub. (S. O., Jan. 4, W. D.).

Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of the South on Dec. 31, is announced as Chief Com'y of Sub. of the Dept. of the South from that date (G. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. S.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—His services being no longer required, the contract of A. A. Surg. F. W. Harrell, now serving with the detachment of Co. K, 19th Inf., at Coffeyville, Kas., is hereby annulled, to take effect Dec. 31, 1880 (S. O. 285, Dec. 28, D. M.).

The leave of absence for twenty days granted Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell, is extended ten days, Fort Griffin, Tex. (S. O. 283, Dec. 17, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. Ezra Woodruff, member G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., Dec. 27 (S. O. 283, Dec. 18, D. T.).

Capt. S. G. Cowdrey, member G. C.-M. at Fort Cameron, U. T., Jan. 4 (S. O. 124, Dec. 24, D. P.).

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Corbuser, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. at Fort Washackie, W. T., Jan. 12 (S. O. 124, Dec. 24, D. P.).

Major W. C. Spencer, Surg., and Capt. F. F. Harvey, Asst. Surg., members G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 3 (S. O. 183, Dec. 23, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. S. S. Turner is relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., for duty (S. O. 154, Dec. 29, D. D.).

The contract of A. A. Surg. C. K. Gregg is annulled, to take effect Dec. 20 (S. O. 269, Dec. 18, D. T.).

Major W. M. Notson, president G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., Ohio, Jan. 4 (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. H. S. Kilbourne, member G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., Jan. 4 (S. O. 228, Dec. 30, D. E.).

In addition to his duties at Fort Wayne, Mich., Asst. Surg. Morse E. Taylor will, on and after Jan. 1, 1881, perform, until further orders, the duties of attending surgeon at Detroit (S. O. 227, Dec. 28, D. E.).

Leave of absence for two months is granted Surg. E. I. Baily (S. O., Dec. 30, W. D.).

Surg. Charles B. White is relieved from the duty assigned him in S. O. 229, Oct. 25, 1880, from W. D., and will report to the Surg.-Gen. (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.).

The contract of A. A. Surg. L. S. Duval is annulled, to take effect Dec. 25 (S. O. 263, Dec. 24, D. T.).

The telegraphic order of Dec. 30, to the C. O. Dist. of the Pecos, directing A. A. Surg. W. C. Henderson to report to the C. O. battalion 22d Inf., at Fort McKavett, Tex., by Jan. 4, 1881, to accompany it to its destination, is confirmed (S. O. 267, Dec. 30, D. T.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 265, Dec. 28, D. T.).

Surg. J. W. Williams, now stationed at Fort Sill, Ind. T., will report in person to the C. O. Dept. of Arkansas for assignment to duty, temporarily, as Med. Director of that Dept. (S. O., Jan. 5, W. D.).

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. J. Morris Brown, is extended three months (S. O., Jan. 5, W. D.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East will grant a furlough for four months, from May 1, 1881, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hosp. Steward Edward Jacoby, now serving in that Dept. (S. O., Jan. 4, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Thomas Cassidy is assigned to duty at Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 224, Dec. 17, D. C.).

Hosp. Steward George M. Lewis (recently appointed from Co. L, 6th Cav.), is assigned to duty at Fort Verde, A. T. (S. O. 165, Dec. 13, D. A.).

Hosp. Steward Chas. H. Fearn, discharged Dec. 20, 1880, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, on Surg. certificate of disability.

PAT DEPARTMENT.—The payments of troops in the Dept. of Missouri, on the muster of Dec. 31, 1880, are assigned as follows, and will be made as soon as possible after funds are available for the purpose. Each officer, after making the payment assigned him, will return to his station: Paymaster W. B. Gibson, in addition to his duties as Chief and Local

Paymaster, will pay the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at the Leavenworth Military Prison; St. Louis, Mo.; Cavalry Depot; Jefferson Bks., Mo.; St. Louis Powder Depot, near that point. Paymaster J. A. Brodhead will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas.; Fort Supply, I. T.; Fort Elliott, Tex.; Fort Sill and Reno, and the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., and pay the troops stationed at those points. These payments to be made in the order named. Upon completing his payment at the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., Major Brodhead will return to his station via Caldwell, Kas. Paymaster H. G. Thomas will proceed to Forts Lyon and Garland, Cantonments on the Uncompahgre, Pagosa Springs, and Rio de La Plata—all in Colorado—and pay the troops stationed at those points. Paymaster Charles McClure will proceed to Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas.; Fort Gibson and Quapaw Agency, I. T., and pay the troops stationed at those points. Paymaster T. C. H. Smith will make all payments in the Dist. of New Mexico (not provided for above) under the direction of the Dist. Comdr. (S. O. 233, Dec. 24, D. M.).

So much of the section of par. 1, of S. O. 233, u. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, as relates to the payments to be made by Paymaster J. A. Brodhead, is modified so as to read as follows: Paymaster J. A. Brodhead will proceed to make the payments at Fort Dodge, Kas.; Fort Supply, I. T.; and Elliott, Tex.; the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River; Forts Reno and Sill, I. T., and upon the completion of this duty, will return to his station via Caldwell, Kas. (S. O. 237, Dec. 30, D. M.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major C. M. Terrell, San Antonio, Tex. During the temporary absence of the Chief Paymaster, Major C. I. Wilson is assigned to duty as Acting Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 236, Dec. 29, D. T.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Col. John G. Barnard, being over sixty-two years of age, and having served over forty-five years as a commissioned officer, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service, to date from Jan. 2, 1881, and will repair to his home (S. O. 230, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Olympia and Tacoma, W. T., and return, on public business connected with the recent land surveys made by the Surveyor-General of the Territory, and by the N. P. R. R. Company (S. O. 232, Dec. 15, D. C.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The C. O. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., is directed to invoice to Capt. W. S. Staring, at Sandy Hook, N. J., and turn over to the Q. M. Dept. for transportation to that point, one 15-inch front pintle barrette carriage, of increased height, with pneumatic buffers (S. O. 3, Jan. 6, D. E.).

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for one month, and to apply for an extension of five months, is granted Post Chaplain B. L. Baldrige, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 264, Dec. 27, D. T.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. Joseph S. Powell will proceed from Washington, D. C., to the following points, in the order in which they are named, and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army: Baltimore, Md.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Morgantown, West Va.; Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Indianapolis and Logansport, Ind.; Champaign and Springfield, Ill.; Burlington, Iowa; Cairo, Ill.; Nashville, Knoxville, and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Shreveport, La.; Fort Gibson, Ind. Ty.; Dodge City, Kas.; and Denison, Corsicana, Galveston, and Indianola, Tex. After completing the duties assigned him at Indianola, Lieut. Powell will there await further orders (S. O. Dec. 31, W. D.).

2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree will proceed from Washington, D. C., to the following points, in the order in which they are named, and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army: Philadelphia, Penn.; Chincoteague, Va.; Ocean City, Md.; Delaware Breakwater, Del.; Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook, N. J.; New York, N. Y.; Wood's Hole and Boston, Mass.; Burlington, Vt.; Albany, N. Y.; Erie, Penn.; Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Port Huron, and Grand Haven, Mich.; and Milwaukee, Wis. After completing the duties assigned him at Milwaukee, Lieut. Sebree will there await further orders (S. O., Dec. 31, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A, B, D, E, K, M, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho T.; G, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; H, Fort McDowell, Nev.; I, Fort Halleck, Nev.; J, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L, Fort Elm, Wash. T.; E, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and B, C, F, G, I, K, M, Fort Oster, M. T.; A, E, Fort Keogh, M. T.; D, E, Fort Ellis, M. T.; H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. * Address via Roseman, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Eli L. Huggins, now in Washington, will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and report to Brig.-Gen. George Crook for special duty in connection with the Ponca Indian Commission (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Colon Augur, A. D. C., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of South, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 1, Jan. 4, D. S.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C, G, I, M, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B, D, F, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; A, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H, E, Fort Washakie, Wy. T.; K, L, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Julius W. Mason, president; Capt. Gerald Russell, 1st Lieut. Oscar Elting, 2d Lieut. Allen R. Jordan and George H. Morgan, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, W. T., Jan. 12 (S. O. 124, Dec. 24, D. T.).

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Cheyenne, Wy. T., for assignment to the 3d Cav. (S. O., Jan. 5, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and B, I, K, L, Fort Riley, Kas.; A, D, Fort Hays, Kas.; G, H, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; M, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; E, Fort Elliott, Tex.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. A. L. Smith, three days (S. O. 238, Dec. 31, D. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, G, I, E, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; B, D, F, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, E, Fort Sidney, Neb.; H, L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; M, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Detached Service.—The journey, on public business, from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Kansas City, Mo., and return, made Dec. 23, 1880, by Capt. W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., is approved (S. O. 233, Dec. 24, D. M.).

Capt. W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., will proceed to Topeka, Kas., on public business, on the completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 237, Dec. 30, D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. C. H. Bockwell is detailed for duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo., by S. O. 249, Nov. 22, 1880, from the War Dept. (S. O., Jan. 5, W. D.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M, Fort Lowell, A. T.; A, F, Fort Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Fort Apache, A. T.; H, K, Fort Verde, A. T.; I, Fort McDowell, A. T.; G, Camp Thomas, A. T.

Assigned to Duty.—Major A. K. Arnold is placed in charge of the books and papers pertaining to the office of the Assistant Inspector-General of the Dept. of Arizona. He will also make such regular and special inspections as may be required by existing orders, and the instructions of the Department Commander (S. O. 166, Dec. 21, D. A.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. William H. Carter, R. Q. M., is detailed on duty with the detachment of recruits for the 6th Cav. en route from the East for Maricopaville and Fort Lowell, A. T., due at Lathrop, Cal., Jan. 1, 1881. He will join the detachment at Lathrop (S. O. 194, Dec. 21, M. D. P.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Apache, A. T., will grant a furlough for four months to 1st Sergt. John E. Blackburn, Co. D (S. O. 165, Dec. 18, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A, C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade, D. T.; L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, K, Fort Totten, D. T.; B, D, Fort Yates, D. T.; F, Fort Buford, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—Two weeks, 2d Lieut. B. D. Spilman (S. O. 180, Dec. 24, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, H, L, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, San Diego, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh; M, San Felipe, Tex.; G, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I, Fort Brown, Tex. * In the field.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major D. R. Clendenin, president, and 1st Lieut. Edmund Luff, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex., Dec. 27 (S. O. 259, Dec. 13, D. T.).

1st Lieut. A. G. Hennisee, additional member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 244, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, at Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 261, Dec. 21, D. T.).

1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 236, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 266, Dec. 29, D. T.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. A. G. Hennisee, Adjlt., is relieved as member, and 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 236, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 266, Dec. 29, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—Five months, from Jan. 1, 1881, on Surg. certificate, Capt. J. D. Stevenson (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.).

One year, Capt. John H. Coester (S. O., Jan. 4, W. D.).

Rejoin.—Capt. H. J. Farnsworth will rejoin his station (S. O. 260, Dec. 20, D. T.).

Commutation of Quarters.—Capt. H. J. Farnsworth will be allowed commutation of quarters, in San Antonio, Tex., from Dec. 3d to 20th, 1880, while acting under par. 5, S. O. 246, and par. 3, S. O. 244, respectively, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 261, Dec. 21, D. T.).

Recruits.—The C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., will forward the 8th Cav. recruits, now thereto, to Fort Clark, Tex., for assignment, by the regimental commander, to Cos. A, B, C, D, H, E, L, and M (S. O. 261, Dec. 21, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; I, Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, G, Fort Stanton, N. M.; E, L, Fort Wingate, N. M.; B, H, Fort Bayard, N. M.; D, Fort Craig, N. M.; M, Fort Selden, N. M.; C, F, K, Fort Cummings, N. M. * In the field, Fort Craig, N. M.

Relieved.—Capt. L. H. Rucker is relieved as member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 4, S. O. 263, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 263, Dec. 31, D. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D, E, F, M, Fort Concho, Tex.; A, C, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, G, I, L, Fort Stockton, Tex. * In the field.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade will report to the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., for temporary duty with the cavalry recruits thereto (S. O. 260, Dec. 20, D. T.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. T. A. Baldwin, president; Capt. T. J. Spencer, 1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, T. W. Jones, 2d Lieut. J. S. Joutet, P. E. Trippie, members, and 1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., Dec. 27 (S. O. 259, Dec. 18, D. T.).

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. Calvin Esterly, having performed the duty assigned him, will proceed to join his company (S. O. 261, Dec. 21, D. T.).

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause all available colored cavalry recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Concho, Tex., via Eastland, on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, for assignment to the 10th Cav. (S. O., Jan. 5, W. D.).

1ST ARTILLERY, —Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, L, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Retired.—Col. Israel Vogdes, having served over forty consecutive years as a commissioned officer, is, at his own request, by direction of the President, retired from active service, to date from Jan. 2, 1881, and will repair to his home (S. O., Dec. 30, W. D.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, Fort Warren, Mass., will report to the C. O. Willet's Point, N. Y. H., he having been selected by his regimental commander for a six months' course of instruction in torpedo service (S. O. 229, Dec. 31, D. E.).

The following officers will proceed from Fort Adams, R. I., to Boston, Mass., and report as witnesses before the G. C.-M. appointed by par. 3, S. O. 230, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Dept. of East, for the trial of Capt. John C. White, 1st Art., returning to their station when no longer required before the Court: 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art. (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, nine days (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Clement L. Best, Jr., seven days (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A, D, M, Fort McHenry, Md.; G, Fort Johnston, S. C.; E, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, H, Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F, Corpus Christi, Tex.; L, Jackson Bks., La.; E, G, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; F, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H, Madison Bks., N. Y.; K, Flatbush Bks., N. Y.; P, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Christopher C. Wolcott, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., Jan. 4 (S. O. 225, Dec. 30, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. John G. Turnbull, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Emory Upton.—Headquarters and B, D, H, Presidio, Cal.; E, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Or.; G, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, C, K, Fort Point, Cal.; F, Point San Jose, Cal.

Assigned to Duty.—Col. Emory Upton will assume command of his regiment and of the post of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Lieut.-Col. George P. Andrews is assigned to the command of Fort Point, Cal. (S. O. 196, Dec. 23, M. D. P.).

Detached Service.—The journeys performed by Major William M. Graham, from Kalama to Vancouver, and return, on Dec. 1 and 2; from Kalama to Portland, Dec. 4; from Portland to Astoria, Dec. 6, and from Astoria to Kalama, Dec. 7, were on public business, and are authorized for mileage (S. O. 231, Dec. 13, D. O.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. Fred. S. Strong, member, and 1st Lieut. Sydney W. Taylor, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Dec. 24 (S. O. 195, Dec. 22, M. D. P.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F, G, I, M, Atlanta, Ga.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; H, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, E, Key West, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. A. Kensel, McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and inspect the money accounts of the disbursing officer there stationed (S. O. 157, Dec. 28, D. S.).

1st Lieut. John McClellan, Acting Signal Officer, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to the following points, in the order in which they are named, and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army: Lynchburg, Va.; Wilmington and Charlotte, N. C.; Augusta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah and Tybee Island, Ga.; Jacksonville, Cedar Keys, Punta Rasa, and Key West, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; and Fort Eads and New Orleans, La. (S. O., Dec. 31, W. D.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Fort McKavett, Tex.

Change of Station.—Co. B is relieved from duty at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., and, as soon as practicable, will proceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., and there take station (S. O. 262, Dec. 23, D. T.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. W. N. Tisdall and 2d Lieut. F. de L. Carrington, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex., Dec. 27 (S. O. 259, Dec. 18, D. T.).

1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., Ohio, Jan. 4 (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.).

Capt. Fergus Walker, president; Capt. John Hamilton, D. F. Callinan, 1st Lieut. M. P. Mans, 2d Lieut. T. H. Barry, C. B. Vogdes, members, and 2d Lieut. B. S. Weaver, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Camp at mouth of Rio Pecos, Tex., Jan. 10 (S. O. 267, Dec. 30, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. G. Starr, ten days (S. O. 265, Dec. 28, D. T.).

To Join.—Col. W. R. Shafter will rejoin his station (S. O. 260, Dec. 30, D. T.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A, B, G, I, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; C, H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, E, F, Camp Spokane, Wash. T.; K, Camp Howard, Idaho.

* P. O. address via Spokane Falls, Wash. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. William J. Turner, Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 224, Dec. 17, D. C.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T.; A, Fort Benton, M. T.; K, Fort Maginnis, M. T.; B, D, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T.; C, E, Fort Ellis.

* Address via Deer Lodge, M. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major H. L. Chipman, member, G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 135, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B, E, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; F, H, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D, K, Fort Laramie, W. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. James S. Casey is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., until the route to Fort Keogh, M. T., is open for travel, when he will return to his station at that post (S. O. 184, Dec. 29, D. D.).

Capt. William G. Mitchell, 5th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report as witness before the G. C.-M. appointed by par. 3, S. O. 230, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Dept. of East, for the trial of Capt. John C. White, 1st Art. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. E.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Edmund Butler, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 3 (S. O. 183, Dec. 28, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson (S. O. 182, Dec. 28, D. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. D. McCook.—Headquarters and A, B, C, E, K, White River Agency, Colo.; F, G, Fort Lyon, Colo.; D, H, Fort Garland, Colo.; I, Camp on Snake River, Wy. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. B. A. Byrne and Z. W. Torrey are detailed as members G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Camp on White River, Colo., by par. 3, S. O. 219, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 285, Dec. 31, D. M.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Russell H. Day, Fort Lyon, Colo., one month (S. O. 190, Dec. 30, M. D. M.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. C. H. Ingalls, having completed the duty assigned him, will return to his station (S. O. 234, Dec. 27, D. M.).

A correspondent of the Bismarck Tribune, writing from the camp on White River, under date of Dec. 13, says: Major Jack Carland will spend the remainder of his leave at Detroit, Mich. . . . A neat comfortable place is the camp of company of the 6th at Snake River. Capt. Munson and Lieut. Walker are stationed there and have evidently spared no effort that would make the boys snug for the winter. . . . Naturally enough, we hear much talk concerning promotions. As the two senior captains on the list in the infantry arm of service belong to "curs"—Colonels Sanders and Poland—great interest is taken in retirements, promotions, etc. . . . Chris Gilson has been appointed chief packer of this Department, his long experience and service as scout and packer having won for him this lucrative position. Several distinguished Army officers propose to place Gilson's son, "Jimmy," at a first-class educational institution, and I understand that the arrangements are already complete. Chris has been a prohibitionist for some time and his nerves are consequently all right. When a light-fingered gentleman took French leave with all of Gilson's available artillery, two good pistols, the scout borrowed a shot-gun, mounted a horse, overtook his man, recovered the battery and collected costs, in the shape of a respectable sized National bank note. . . . You all know Corporal Brown—"Big Brown"—well he was burned out completely the other day—or, rather his shack, or the contents thereof were all destroyed by fire. Immediately some one proposed holding a "poor-man's dance" that evening, thus betraying his Dakota associations, that being the

well-known method by which the Gros Ventre Indians start an unfortunate warrior once more in business.... The first funeral since our advent here occurred yesterday, the burial of Drum Major Baker's infant child. In the absence of a clergyman, the burial services were read by Capt. Badger.

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T.; D. Cantonment Bad Lands, N. P. R. Little Missouri River, via Green River station; G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Col. John Gibbon, president; Capt. D. W. Benham, H. B. Freeman, 1st Lieut. W. I. Reed, J. W. Jacobs, R. Q. M., William Quinton, members, and 1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 3 (S. O. 183, Dec. 23, D. T.).

1st Lieut. L. F. Burnett, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, Ohio, Jan. 4 (S. O. 20, Dec. 29, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota, Capt. Charles C. Rawn (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; A. San Diego Bks, Cal.; I. Fort Yuma, Cal.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Augustus W. Corlies, president; 1st Lieut. Folliot A. Whitney, Adj. Gen., John W. Summerhayes, and 2d Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, members, G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Dec. 24 (S. O. 195, Dec. 22, M. D. P.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb.; H. I. Fort McKinney, W. T.; F. Fort Sidney, Neb.; A. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Fort Robinson, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; E. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G. Fort Robinson, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of four months, (to take effect when his services can best be spared by his Post Commander), 1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller, Fort McKinney, W. T. (S. O. 125, Dec. 29, D. P.).

Relieved.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., Acting Judge-Advocate, and Inspector, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of South, and will report to the Comd. Gen. Dept. of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 1, Jan. 4, D. S.).

Resigned.—The resignation of 2d Lieut. Guy R. Beardslee has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 27, 1880 (S. O., Jan. 4, W. D.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. John N. Craig, president; 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Stiles, Alured Larke, members, and 2d Lieut. William Paulding, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., Jan. 4 (S. O. 228, Dec. 30, D. E.).

1st Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, Ohio, Jan. 4 (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; C. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.; A. Camp Porter, M. T. (P. O. address via Bismarck, Dak.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. B. Whipple Bks, A. T.; K. Fort Verde, A. T.; D. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; C. H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Brevet Rank.—Capt. Hugh G. Brown is announced as Aide-de-camp to the Major-General (by brevet) commanding the Dept. of Texas, to take effect from Dec. 9, 1880 (G. O. 23, Dec. 22, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at the Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, Capt. H. G. Brown (S. O., Jan. 5, W. D.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; A. B. C. D. E. new post on Rio de la Plata, via Animas City, Colo. * In the field, Fort Craig, N. M.

* On temporary duty at Fort Lewis, Colo.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. B. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. David Krause, president; Capt. James Kennington, 1st Lieut. Patrick Hasson, James A. Buchanan, John Murphy, 2d Lieut. Charles F. Lloyd, William P. Goodwin, members, and Capt. Daniel W. Burke, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Cameron, U. T., Jan. 4 (S. O. 124, Dec. 24, D. P.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and B. C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. G. I. Fort Bliss, Tex.; D. Fort Wingate, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; H. Fort Craig, N. M.; K. Fort Seiden, N. M.

* Temporary duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., in the field.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. T. May will receive from the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., the twenty-seven recruits for the 15th Inf. now at his post, conduct them to the terminus of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and turn them over to the officer to be sent to that point from Fort Wingate, N. M., to receive them. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. May will return to his proper station at Fort Union (S. O. 156, Dec. 17, D. N. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. D. R. Burnham, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks, Ohio, Jan. 4 (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.).

1st Lieut. C. M. Delany is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 4, S. O. 263, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 288, Dec. 31, D. M.).

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to the 15th Inf. (S. O., Dec. 30, W. D.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and H. San Antonio, Tex.; I. K. Fort Stockton, Tex.; A. B. C. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. E. G. Fort Davis, Tex.

Change of Station.—So much of par. 2, S. O. 243, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, as relates to Co. B, is amended to direct that company to take station at Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 263, Dec. 24, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. B. R. Steedman, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 260, Dec. 20, D. T.).

One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. C. R. Tyler, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 264, Dec. 27, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. E. S. Ewing, two months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Jan. 4, W. D.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and D. H. A. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Fumina, D. T.; B. Camp Porter, M. T. P. O. address via Bismarck, Dakota.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton, member, G.

C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 135, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. D.).

Relieved.—Capt. E. R. Kellogg and 2d Lieut. B. E. H. Slocum are relieved as members G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 135, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. D.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. G. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. C. Fort Hays, Kas.; I. K. Fort Gibson, I. T.

* On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernon will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army (S. O. 287, Dec. 30, D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. G. K. Spencer, 19th Inf., is detailed as member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 1, S. O. 274, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Hays, Kas., on Jan. 3, 1881, for the trial of 1st Lieut. R. T. Jacob, Jr., 6th Inf. (S. O. 284, Dec. 27, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. O. Gardner, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 288, Dec. 31, D. M.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; F. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 1st Lieut. W. H. Low, Jr., and 2d Lieut. J. C. Dent, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex., Dec. 27 (S. O. 259, Dec. 18, D. T.).

Capt. J. N. Coe is detailed as an additional member, G. C.-M. instituted at Fort McIntosh, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 243, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 263, Dec. 24, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. J. A. Irons, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 262, Dec. 23, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Paul Harwood, three months (S. O., Jan. 4, W. D.).

To Join.—Capt. John N. Coe will rejoin his station (S. O. 260, Dec. 20, D. T.).

Commutation of Quarters.—Capt. John N. Coe will be allowed commutation of quarters in San Antonio, Tex., from Dec. 3d to 20th, while acting under par. 5, S. O. 245, and par. 3, S. O. 244, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 261, Dec. 21, D. T.).

1st Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, G. C.-M. Order No. 1, 1881, approves the proceedings, etc., of a G. C.-M. which convened at Fort Clark, Texas, Sept. 16, 1880, and of which Major G. W. Schofield, 10th Cavalry, was president. Before that Court was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Alex. Wishart, Charge II.—“Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.” Charge II.—“Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.” Finding, “Guilty.” Sentence, “To be dismissed from the service of the United States.”

By order of the President the sentence takes effect Jan. 22, 1881. The specifications allege, in substance, that the accused, having failed to avail himself of his right to impeach the testimony of Capt. Rodney M. Taylor, went before a justice of the peace, made oath that Capt. Taylor had committed perjury, and had him arrested just as he was leaving under orders to conduct an important military operation, thus delaying it and causing Taylor trouble, delay, and inconvenience.

31ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E. F. G. H. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; B. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C. Fort Klamath, Or.; D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, A. D. C., from Vancouver to Olympia, on Dec. 2; from Olympia to Portland, Dec. 4; from Portland to Kalama, Dec. 6, and from Kalama to Vancouver via Portland, on Dec. 10, were under the verbal instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, which are confirmed (S. O. 221, Dec. 13, D. G.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, ten days (S. O. 222, Dec. 15, D. C.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and C. D. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; B. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Detached Service.—So much of par. 9, S. O. 243, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, as directs Major A. L. Hough to proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., and assume command of that post, is revoked. Major Hough, now at San Antonio, Tex., will report at these Hdqrs. for temporary duty, pending his assignment to a station (S. O. 260, Dec. 20, D. T.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. J. R. Chapman, additional member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Duncan, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 244, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 261, Dec. 21, D. T.).

Capt. William Conway, and 1st Lieut. C. C. Cusiok and O. M. Smith, R. Q. M., are detailed as additional members G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 236, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 266, Dec. 29, D. T.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. J. R. Chapman is relieved as a member, G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 236, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 266, Dec. 29, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. M. C. Martin, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 261, Dec. 21, D. T.).

Commutation of Quarters.—Major A. L. Hough will be allowed commutation of quarters in San Antonio, Tex., from Dec. 1, while acting under par. 2, S. O. 244, and until relieved from the operation of par. 7, S. O. 260, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 261, Dec. 21, D. T.).

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Private Patrick Owens, Co. E (S. O. 261, Dec. 21, D. T.).

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to the points hereinafter designated for assignment as follows: To Fort Griffin, Tex., via Eastland, Tex., on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, twenty-two to Co. A; to San Antonio, Tex., twenty-eight to the 22d Inf. (S. O., Jan. 5, W. D.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and K. Fort Dodge, Kas.; G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. Ft. Wallace, Kas.; A. B. C. D. E. Cantonment on the Uncompahgre; H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Change of Station.—The company of the 23d Inf. now stationed at the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., will (when relieved by a company of the 24th Inf.) proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and take post (S. O. 283, Dec. 24, D. M.).

Detached Service.—Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to comply with orders received from the General of the Army (S. O. 283, Dec. 24, D. M.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. G. Fort Supply, I. T.; E. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; D. F. Fort Sill, I. T.; B. C. I. K. Unassigned.

Change of Station.—One of the companies of the 24th Inf. at Fort Reno, I. T., to be designated by Capt. G. M. Randall, the post commander, will proceed to, and take post at, the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., relieving the company of the 23d Inf. now stationed there, which will then proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and there take post (S. O. 283, Dec. 24, D. M.).

Enlisted Men.—The furlough for thirty days granted Sergt. Patrick Mason, Co. D, is extended two months (S. O. 284, Dec. 27, D. M.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B. F. G. I. Fort Randall, Dakota; C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota; A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.

Brevet Rank.—1st Lieut. Jas. C. Ord is announced as Aide-de-camp to the Major-General (by brevet) commanding the Dept. of Texas, to take effect from Dec. 9, 1880 (G. O. 23, Dec. 22, D. T.).

In Arrest.—2d Lieut. J. H. Lane will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report in person to the C. O. of that post, by whom he will be placed in arrest for trial by G. C.-M. (S. O. 181, Dec. 27, D. D.).

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 1, 1881.

Captain Andrew Geddes, 25th Infantry—Dismissed December 31, 1880.

Captain Oscar Hagen (retired)—Died December 30, 1880, at Portland, Maine.

2d Lieutenant Guy R. Beardslee, 9th Infantry—Resigned December 27, 1880.

Military Academy—Whittaker Court-martial.—A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at New York City (Army Building), on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1881, for the trial of Cadet J. C. Whittaker, U. S. Military Academy. The detail for the Court is as follows: Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. Army, president; Col. H. A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, 1st Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Brannan, 1st Art.; Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav.; Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav.; Capt. R. T. Frank, 1st Art.; Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Inf.; Capt. Merritt Barber, 16th Inf., members, and Major A. B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate, Judge-Advocate of the Court (S. O., Dec. 31, W. D.).

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Ringgold, Tex., Dec. 27. Detail: Two officers of the 8th Inf., two of the 1st Inf., and three of the 20th Inf.

At Fort Stockton, Tex., Dec. 27. Detail: Seven officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 2. Detail: Seven officers of the 7th Inf.; two of the Med. Dept., and one of the 5th Inf.

At Fort Cameron, U. T., Jan. 4. Detail: Eight officers of the 14th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Washakie, W. T., Jan. 12. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Columbus Bks, Ohio, Jan. 4. Detail: One officer each of the Med. Dept., Q. M. Dept., 10th Inf., 7th Inf., 15th Inf., and 1st Inf.

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Jan. 4. Detail: Four officers of the 10th Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and one of the 3d Art.

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Dec. 24. Detail: Four officers of the 8th Inf., and two of the 4th Art.

At the Camp at mouth of Rio Pecos, Tex., Jan. 10. Detail: Seven officers of the 1st Inf.

The G. C.-M. appointed by par. 3, S. O. 220, from Hdqrs. Dept. of East, for the trial of Capt. John C. White, 1st Art., will meet at Boston, Mass., instead of at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor (S. O. 229, Dec. 31, D. E.).

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Capt. J. H. Mahnken, 8th Cav., on two horses and nine mules, pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 262, Dec. 23, D. T.).

Capt. Thomas B. Robinson, 19th Inf., at the Subsistence Depot at Fort Leavenworth, on certain commissary property (S. O. 285, Dec. 28, D. M.).

Capt. T. A. Baldwin, 10th Cav., on six horses and two mules, pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. at Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 265, Dec. 28, D. T.).

Major N. B. McLaughlin, 10th Cav., on certain horses and mules, pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. at Fort Davis, Tex. Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, 22d Inf., on six cavalry horses, pertaining to Co. C, 8th Cav. (S. O. 267, Dec. 30, D. T.).

Capt. J. M. Hamilton, 5th Cav., comd. Fort Robinson, Neb., at his post, on certain subsistence stores. Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 9th Inf., comd. Fort McKinney, W. T., at his post, on certain quartermaster's stores. Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., comd. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., at his post, on a quantity of damaged potatoes. Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th Inf., at Fort Robinson, Neb., on unserviceable property (S. O. 125, Dec. 29, D. P.).

Board for Examination.—A Board of Officers was ordered, Dec. 23, to convene at Fort Clark, Tex., on Dec. 30, 1880, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of Sergt. Charles J. T. Clarke, Co. K, 22d Inf., and Corpl. Lovell H. Jerome, Co. A, 8th Cav., as candidates for promotion. The following is the detail for the Board: Lieut.-Col. N. B. Switzer, 8th Cav.; Surg. A. Heger, Med. Dept.; Capt. L. T. Morris, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav. (S. O. 262, Dec. 23, D. T.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General; Col. Charles Sutherland, Medical Director, and Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Art., will assemble to investigate and report if the kind and quality of coal recently delivered at posts in the Harbor of San Francisco, Cal., is in accordance with the contract entered into for the fiscal year 1880-1881; and if the coal is of the kind and quality 1,357 pounds of which is the equivalent of a cord of oak wood, and if not, the Board is directed to employ experts to determine and report its equivalent (S. O. 196, Dec. 23, M. D. P.).

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: W. T. F. Derby and James Halpin, Jan. 1; C. D. Greene, Jan. 5; Benjamin Samuelson and K. H. Craig, Jan. 7; Albert Morley and Richard Parsons, Jan. 9; W. H. Martien, Jan. 11; Joseph Niles and Michael Foley, Jan. 14, 1881 (S. O. 285, Dec. 25, D. M.).

Keeping Record of Arms Issued.—In a letter to Gen. Kelton, dated Benicia Arsenal, Dec. 15, 1880, Lieut.-Col. J. McAllister, commanding, says: “Dear Sir—I would submit to the General Commanding the adoption of a safeguard against arms being stolen and sold in this Division. At present we do not know the numbers of the arms in the hands of the troops, but we can keep an account here of the different numbers and kinds issued heretofore. I would suggest that each company officer send to this arsenal the number of each rifle and pistol for which he is accountable, with the date of fabrication, and any other marks which would serve to identify it if it was ever found exposed for sale, or in the hands of a civilian. I am, etc.” The Commanding General Division of the Pacific, in a Circular of Dec. 16, has directed company commanders to furnish reports as suggested.

Married Soldiers.—The Adjutant-General of the Army has recently announced that “meritorious non-commissioned officers, who are married, may be re-enlisted within one month from date of discharge, without making application to this office for special authority in each case, provided it is understood their wives will be entitled to no privileges as

laundresses, and that they will not make the fact of their being married a ground for discharge before the expiration of their term of service."

Bread Ration.—The bread ration at Fort Riley, Kas., is increased to twenty-two ounces. This order does not vary the issue of flour by the Subsistence Department, but only diminishes the amount of savings for the post fund, made in the baking of the bread (S. O. 287, Dec. 30, D. M.)

The bread ration at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., is increased from eighteen to twenty ounces during the months of January, February, March, and April, 1881 (S. O. 224, Dec. 17, D. C.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward all recruits now at that post, for Forts Yates and Pembina, under charge of an officer from Fort Snelling. The recruits for Fort Pembina will be turned over at Glyndon, to an officer to be sent to receive them by the C. O. Fort Pembina. The recruits for Fort Yates will be turned over at Bismarck, D. T., to an officer, who will be sent by the C. O. of Fort Yates with transportation to conduct them to their post. The recruits will leave Fort Snelling in time to reach Glyndon and Bismarck, Jan. 17, 1881. Upon completion of this duty the officer in charge will return to his proper station, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 185, Dec. 31, D. D.)

Columbus Bks. O.—Our correspondent at this post writes, under date of Dec. 28th, as follows: Lieut.-Colonel L. C. Hunt, 20th Inf., has taken a week's leave of absence, to spend the holidays at home with his family. Capt. Pierson meanwhile commands the depot. Of the Second Lieutenants lately appointed from civil life, five have been ordered to this post for instruction in military duties. Of these, W. H. Mercer, 8th Inf., H. W. Hovey, 24th Inf., Corwin Sage, 17th Inf., and L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf., have already arrived. Mr. McCoy, 24th Inf., is yet to come. Santa Claus assembled all the children at the post, (about fifty,) on Christmas Eve, to show them the fine tree and distribute presents among them. He came by special request of the officers and parents. The band furnished music, and the barracks school children sang several songs. Disposable recruits now on hand, 250. To call their roll takes nearly a quarter of an hour, and is interesting pastime with the thermometer about 10 deg. below zero, as it is this morning.

Christmas at Fort D. A. Russell.—A correspondent of the JOURNAL at Fort D. A. Russell writes: The grand masquerade ball given by the Brackett Social Club was a grand success in every way, and nearly 100 couples in costume were present from Cheyenne, Camp Carlin and the post. The "Greeting" was recited by G. C. Crager, and the grand march began. All the officers and their ladies were present, the officers being in full dress. Nothing happened to mar the pleasure of the maskers, and the light fantastic was tripped until 6 o'clock A. M. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Col. Brackett and the officers for their kind assistance, and on Major Lord, Q. M. at Camp Carlin for transportation.

INCREASED RANK AND PAY FOR CRIPPLED LIEUTENANTS.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 3, 1880, was given the text of a bill introduced by Senator Ingalls into the 2d session of the 46th Congress (S. 1555), entitled "A bill to fix the rank of certain retired officers of the Army," and reading as follows:

That any Lieutenant of the Army retired from active service on account of the loss of a leg or an arm from wounds or injuries received in line of duty, and who has been in the military service of the United States fifteen years, counting the time they are borne upon the retired list, shall have, upon the retired list, the rank of captain in the arm or department of service in which such loss of leg or arm was incurred, and shall receive the retired pay of said grade.

This bill is still on the calendar of Congress, and the following circular has been issued in support of the measure, which seems to us nothing more than an act of simple justice. It will be observed that the indorsements of this circular, some of which are of very recent date, are of an unusually high character. We have no question that provided the attention of Congress can be called to the bill during the present session it will be passed without serious opposition:

Apart from the beneficial results to the Service which must follow the passage of this bill, operating, as it will, as an additional incentive to the lower grades of officers of the Army, those whom the General of the Army denominates "the active duty officers of the Service"—whose post of duty in times of war is always at the front and among the foremost to meet the enemy when the moment of collision arrives—it may be added, that under its operations only thirteen officers will immediately be affected, namely, eight 1st lieutenants and five 2d lieutenants, at an expenditure of only \$225 per annum in the case of each 1st lieutenant, and \$300 per annum in that of each 2d lieutenant.

As some of these officers have lost both legs, and as others have incurred disabilities in line of duty rated as total in addition to the loss of a limb, making their disabilities thereby double, and as others were on the eve of promotion to the rank of captain when their loss of limb occurred, which, by enforcing immediate retirement, made their wounds operate doubly to their detriment—first, by loss of limb; second, by loss of promotion, which otherwise would have immediately followed; and as others to be benefited by this act have served with gallantry through one war in higher grades than will be bestowed by this act, and as nearly all have been brevetted to and many above the rank of captain for gallant and meritorious services in time of war, its benefits surely cannot be regarded as extravagant.

Especially must it be so when taking into consideration the like benefits granted lieutenants of engineers and ordnance, by section 9 of the act of March 3, 1853, by which, after fourteen years' service, they are promoted to the rank of captain—as are also the lieutenants of the Medical Department, after five years' service, under more recent legislation—measures founded upon a principle so manifestly just to the officers concerned, and operating so efficiently to the best interests of the Service, that in all the various changes and reorganizations the Army has undergone since their enactments, ranging a period of 28 years, their justice or efficacy have never yet been brought into question. May not, therefore, the benefits of promotion for length of service, so justly allowed under these laws to officers who have entered the Service since the late war, who are still in the possession of every limb and the enjoyment of every faculty, whose chances of lineal promotions in their corps over those of the lieutenants of the line are as four-

teen is to one, besides the certainty they have of proportionately sooner attaining still higher grades than captain, be extended to those officers who are deprived of all hopes of promotion solely on account of the extreme severity of their wounds, which have not only driven them from the profession of their adoption at the commencement of their military career, inflicting in consequence, a loss of over sixty per cent. of what they would have received had they been permitted to continue longer on active duty; but their disabilities, increasing with age, have followed them in all the avenues of civil life, operating with like detriment, paralyzing their efforts to regain those reductions which follow retirement, which has left them petrified in the grades of lieutenant without having arrested the growing wants of their families which increased with their advancing years.

Twenty-five years' service is recognized under section 2 of the act of March 3d, 1875 (known as the Crawford bill), as equivalent to a total disability, as by it officers on the retired list of that length of service are classed with those who have lost a leg or an arm as being exempt from certain reductions in rank contemplated by that measure. Can it be regarded, therefore, as more than equitable or more than just to permit the benefits of this bill to those officers who have added to long and faithful service total disabilities from wounds or injuries received in service?

As a necessary consequence, adduced from all the facts bearing upon the case, should not this truth be recognized as a principle governing such cases, viz.: That an officer continues to serve so long as he continues to suffer total disability from wounds or injuries received in line of duty? If not, the inference emerges as a necessary fact, that wounds received in service which totally disable, while they honor the officer, the losses they entail by retirement degrade his condition.

As a necessary corollary to this proposition, it has become the established custom in all European armies to promote officers on the retired list, who have survived amputation, to rank at least one grade above that which they held in active service. No distinction, however, is made between the grades of 1st and 2d lieutenants.

Promotion on the retired list in our service is not, however, without precedent. Of the four hundred officers now borne upon the retired list, over 50 have been promoted since retirement; of this number 28 were lieutenants promoted 10 years ago to the rank of captain and some to higher grades, by reason of wounds—of which number 10 only had suffered amputation. It must, therefore, be conceded, as a matter of equity, the justice of extending like considerations to those officers who have served 10 years longer in the grades of lieutenant, and who have, in addition, suffered amputation, increased in many instances by other disabilities received in Service equally as severe.

Should this measure meet with favorable consideration, it will be to the Lieutenants of the Army a merited assurance that if, in the performance of dangerous duty, their military career should be suddenly arrested by the loss of a leg or an arm, and their ability thereby destroyed, to compete successfully in the various avenues of civil life with men better educated and trained to business habits by a life devoted to civil pursuits, there yet remains the hope that in the coming future they may attain a grade in the service possessing actual rank, and be aided thereby to provide, in their advancing years for the various wants of their families in that respectable manner becoming an officer of the American Army and a gentleman, a position which by act of Congress he is compelled to maintain.

As only thirteen officers will immediately be affected by this act, at a total expenditure of only \$3,300 per annum, it surely cannot be objected to on the plea of economy.

As the number coming under its operations has now reached its maximum, it cannot long remain there. A few years will see it entirely obliterated. Never again will it attain its present magnitude, as no future wars will probably ever occur, equaling in sanguinary proportions the one through which we have but recently passed. Yet in any and every event of war, however small may be the numbers coming under the operations of this bill, its beneficial effects upon the "morale" of the Service must more than compensate for any pecuniary consideration that may now be brought against

[Endorsements.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1880.

I certainly favor any increased compensation to crippled officers, therefore approve this measure; but I don't exactly understand why it may not be done by giving the increased compensation without raising the question of rank.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

I cheerfully endorse what General Sherman says in this matter.

ALEX. RAMSEY, Secretary of War.

CHICAGO, October 25, 1880.

I fully coincide with the Hon. Secretary of War and the General of the Army.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., December 29, 1880.

I fully concur with the views of the General of the Army hereon.

W. S. HANCOCK, Major General, U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: . . . In the December number of the United Service you will find from me an article on compulsory retirement.

In the English Army and Navy, officers retired on account of age, as a rule, are given one step in rank. This principle might well be applied to all Lieutenants of the Army who have lost a leg or an arm, and would meet with hearty approval throughout the Military Service.

In the hope your bill will receive the favorable action of Congress, believe me, very truly yours,

E. UPTON, Bvt. Major General, U. S. A.

I most cordially indorse the advancement of those Lieutenants of the Army who have lost a limb in the Service of the country and have been retired. Shut out from promotion as they are by their retirement, and disabled for life in the service of their country, I would like to see them advanced a grade for each ten years during their lives.

U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK CITY, December 29, 1880.

QUEEN Victoria's steam yacht, the *Victoria and Albert* and the *Osborne*, are carefully kept yachts, though rather expensive ones. Of noble proportions they are luxuriously appointed, and are always kept scrupulously clean. Dust is eschewed in every possible way, even the cook using a special kind of charcoal, singularly unproductive of smoke and dust. Ash dust is of course inevitable where there are fires; but to get rid of it with the minimum of damage to the valuable upholstery of the yacht, a patent ash-ejector is to be tried.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL DECISION.

LIEUT. THOS. L. McELRATH has had a sad experience of the uncertainties of law. He sued the United States for a balance of \$7,000 alleged to be due him as an officer of the Marine Corps. By a final decision of the Supreme Court, on appeal from the Court of Claims, his claim is disallowed, and judgment is taken against him for a counter claim of \$6,106.53. Execution was promptly issued against him and returned unsatisfied. McElrath was dismissed June 19, 1866, by Secretary Welles, who refused to accept his offered resignation, saying: "As you deserted from the *Monongahela* on the eve of her sailing for the West Indies, you are hereby dismissed from the service from this date. June 27, 1866, Haycock was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, *vice* Thomas L. McElrath dismissed." May 14, 1873, McElrath applied to Secretary Robeson for reinstatement, presenting evidence tending to show that he was not a deserter as charged. Pending the application for restoration, he tendered his resignation, July 10th, 1873, and an order was issued revoking the order of dismissal as "having been issued under a mistake of facts." McElrath was accordingly restored to the position he held at the date of dismissal, and his resignation accepted the same date. A second notification to the same effect was given Jan. 8, 1874, and immediately after the Treasury allowed a claim of \$6,106.53 for half pay and allowances during the term between the dismissal and reinstatement. During this period McElrath was engaged in private business in New York, earning \$30 a week or more than \$10,000 altogether.

This claim was based on the ground that his dismissal was the act of the Secretary alone. As to whether Secretary Welles's order should not be presumed to have been issued by direction of the President, the Court say: The determination of that question is not essential to the disposition of this case, since, if that order should, for the reasons urged by the claimant's counsel, be deemed a nullity, the nomination and confirmation, subsequently, of Lieut. Haycock, followed by his commission, as a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps in place of Lieut. McElrath, as certainly operated, under the law as it then was, to remove the latter from the service, as if he had been dismissed by direct order of the President, under his own signature. This, because, as is conceded, the President, at the time he asked the advice and consent of the Senate to the nomination of Lieut. Haycock in place of Lieut. McElrath, had the power to dismiss the latter, summarily, from the service. That power, if not possessed, in time of war, by the President, in virtue of his constitutional relations to the Army and Navy, (and as to that question we express no opinion,) was given by an act of Congress approved July 17, 1862. The 17th section of that statute declared "that the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and requested to dismiss and discharge from the military service either in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or volunteer force, in the United States, any officer for any cause which, in his judgment, either renders such officer unsuitable for, or whose dismissal would promote, the public service." (12 Stat., 599.) The message of the President informing the Senate of the dismissal of Lieut. McElrath, and the consent of the Senate to the nomination of Lieut. Haycock, in his stead, followed by a commission, in due form, clearly invested the latter with the office which McElrath had held, and gave him, from that time, the exclusive right to the pay and allowances attached to that position.

But we are here met with the suggestion that a vacancy did not exist, and Lieut. Haycock's right to the office did not attach, until he received his commission on the 13th day of July, 1866, on which day, and from the first moment of that day—as is claimed upon the authority of U. S. vs. Lapeyre, 17 Wall., 191, and U. S. vs. Norton, 97 U. S., 164—it was the law, that "no officer of the military or naval service shall, in time of peace, be dismissed from service except upon and in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial to that effect, or in commutation thereof." (14 Stat., 92, act of July 13, 1866.) To this suggestion one obvious answer is, that the act of July 13, 1866, was not, on that day, in effective operation. That act, manifestly, controls the President, in the matter of dismissing officers from the military and naval service, only in time of peace. Its purpose was, upon the declaration of peace, to suspend the broad power given him during the recent rebellion, when prompt, vigorous action was often demanded, to dismiss any officer from the service whenever, in his judgment, the public service would thereby be promoted. But when, in the sense of the law, was the rebellion suppressed and peace inaugurated? Not until the 20th day of August, 1866, on which day the President announced, by proclamation, that the insurrection against the national authority was at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority" then existed "in and throughout the whole of the United States of America!" (14 Stat., 814; U. S. vs. Anderson, 9 Wall., 71; The Protector, 12 Wall., 702.) The effect of that proclamation, as fixing the time when the rebellion closed, was distinctly recognized by Congress in the act of March 2d, 1867, (14 Stat., 423,) which declared that the previous act of June 30, 1864, (13 Stat., 144,) increasing the pay of soldiers in the army, should be continued in full force and effect for three years "after the close of the rebellion, as announced by the President of the United States, by proclamation, bearing date August 20th, 1866." Since peace, in the sense of the law, could not exist while rebellion against the national government remained unsuppressed, the close of the rebellion and the complete restoration of national authority, as announced by the President and recognized by Congress, must be accepted as the beginning of the "time of peace," during which the President was deprived of the power of summarily dismissing officers from the military and naval service.

It results, that neither when Lieut. Haycock was nominated to and confirmed by the Senate, nor when commissioned in place of Lieut. McElrath, was the

sentence of a court-martial, or any commutation thereof, required as a condition precedent to the exercise by the President of the power of dismissal, or to the appointment by him of an officer in the service, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

It also necessarily follows, from what has been said, that the orders which issued from the Navy Department under the signature of Secretary Robeson, in 1873 and 1874, even if issued by direction of the President, were inoperative for the purpose of reinstating Lieut. McElrath in his position as a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps. The position to which it was attempted to restore him had, as we have seen, been previously filled by constitutional appointment, and by the laws then in force the incumbent could neither be displaced nor dismissed, except upon and in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial to that effect, or in commutation thereof. The attempted restoration was ineffectual for the additional and equally conclusive reason, that the complement of first lieutenants in the Marine Corps was at that time full. The order assuming to restore Lieut. McElrath was of course, for the reasons already given, equally inoperative to entitle him to pay and allowances for any portion of the period covered by the account settled by the officers of the treasury. The requisition upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Navy was consequently without warrant of law. During the period for which Lieut. McElrath was allowed half pay he was not an officer in the service, and the allowance to him of pay, after the appointment of his successor, was illegal.

The court also set aside the appellant's plea that the act of the Court of Claims, in awarding judgment against him for the amount paid him in the settlement of his accounts, violated the seventh constitutional amendment, "which provides that in suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved." They further held that McElrath is debarred from setting up his claim that the action of the Treasury Department upon his claim against the government was conclusive, for the reason that he, upon receiving the sum awarded him, "distinctly announced his purpose not to abide by their settlement of his accounts," thus inviting the court "to go behind that settlement, to re-examine all the questions arising out of the claims of the appellant for full pay and allowances, and to correct the error which he insists was committed to his prejudice by the accounting officers of the government."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following despatches from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters have been received at the War Department:

Fort Buford, D. T., Dec. 18, 1880.

To Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. Dakota, St. Paul:

Despatch referring to Colonel Iges just received. Sent courier to Allison this morning notifying him of the movements of troops, and if the Indians had heard of it to assure them that they had not gone to Poplar River with any hostile intention toward them. Major Bell reported to me yesterday that Gaul and his party were still at the agency and were apparently very friendly and unsuspicious. Will send courier with message to Col. Iges and Allison.

BROTHERTON, Commanding.

Fort Custer, M. T., Dec. 19, 1880.

To Breck, Assistant Adjutant-General, St. Paul, Minn.:

Sent Culbertson, at Poplar River, telegraphs that Thundering Shield is on his way to Keogh with five lodges. Gaul wants to come to Keogh to see the commanding officer. News comes from Sitting Bull's camp on the 15th inst. saying that he is on his way to surrender.

DAVIDSON.

Fort Buford, Dec. 22, 1880.

To Gen. A. H. Terry, Comdg Department, St. Paul:

Allison did not arrive to-day: was detained, I presume, by Major Bell, commanding at Poplar River.

Capt. Bell, in letter just received, says he had council with Gaul on the 20th, no conclusion. Was to have another to-day. He says Allison will remain a day or two longer. If there is a disaffected element existing there, I do not think any good result can come from subjecting the chiefs on their way to Buford to it, and sent courier to Allison to-night to proceed at once to this post, with his party, and notified Captain Bell accordingly.

Col. Iges had not arrived yesterday, but was expected to-day or to-morrow. I notified Capt. Bell that Iges was hourly expected, with full instructions from you.

BROTHERTON, Commanding.

Forwarded by Gen. Terry for information of the Lieutenant-General Dec. 23, 1880, with remark: "6,000 rations and 75,000 pounds of grain have been ordered from Fort Keogh to Camp Poplar River to meet the wants of the increased garrison."

"Capt. Bell's company 7th Cavalry has been ordered to remain at Camp Poplar River in case it might be needed."

ST. PAUL, January 3.

Lieut.-General Sheridan, Chicago:

I have just received the following despatch from Major Iges, at Camp Poplar River, under date of 2d instant:

"After my talk with hostiles on 31st of December, which had led me to believe them to be sincere, they, through Chief 'The Crow,' sent me yesterday a very impudent message—that they would not move and would fight me. I moved against them to-day, surrounded their camp, shelled them, and compelled them to surrender, killed one, wounded two, and lost no soldiers. I have now at agency about 300 hostiles and about 300 horses and 40 guns. They threatened fight but showed none, and deserted their villages. I burned up about 60 of their lodges, which will hurt them badly. Will start at daylight after the hostiles, who have gone to Yanktonais camp, about 12 miles distant. The Yanktonais, by six of their principal men, assisted me to-day, and were a great help to me, and I will give them some of the ponies. I have Gaul as a prisoner, and will have 'The Crow' to-morrow. These people are in great distress for want of food and covering, and I will do what I can for them. Thermometer 20 below zero."

"ALFRED H. TERRY, Brig.-General Commanding."

ST. PAUL, Jan. 5, 1881.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Chicago:

I have received the following despatch from Major Iges, at Camp Poplar River, under date of the 3d:

"Moved the hostiles to-day to my camp, and have them under guard. There are by actual count 195 of them and about 100 more to come over from Yankton camp to-morrow. I proceeded this morning against them, and was met by Yankton chiefs, who requested that I should not visit their camp and promised to turn all the hostiles over to me by to-morrow. When this is accomplished I will move them at once to Buford. Have burned and destroyed forty-two of their guns, which were worthless; will get more to-morrow. There will be about 300 horses when all are gathered in."

Reliable news has just been received that Sitting Bull, with over a hundred lodges, is at the crossing of Milk River, fifty-two miles from here. A train from Keogh, on Red Water, will probably reach us to-morrow. "The Crow" surrendered his ponies and guns this morning, as I anticipated in yesterday's despatch.

TERRY, Department Commander.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPT. EADS is pushing ahead with his ship railroad project for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. He has a concession.

PAY INSPECTOR JOHN H. STEVENSON, U. S. N., Pay Agent, at No. 29 Broadway, New York, has been offered the treasure of the Panama Canal Company, but has not yet decided whether or not to accept the offer.

THE CHEYENNE RIVER and Lower Brule Sioux have withdrawn their demand of \$7,000,000 for the right of way through their reservations, and made a more reasonable agreement with the railroad companies.

J. L. MAHAN, of the Indian Department, says there is no doubt of the death of Victoria, the Apache chief. He saw the famous warrior's wife at San Carlos, and she was in mourning, and had cut off her hair, a sure sign that her husband is dead.

THE NEW YORK STATE Auxiliary of the Woman's National Relief Association has begun its work by sending four boxes to Life Saving Stations designated by the Department at Washington. The boxes contained blankets, suits of clothes for men and women, underwear, stockings and shoes, handkerchiefs, towels, and also restoratives, such as tea, sugar, steam cooked wheat, oatmeal, and Liebig's beef extract. Admiral Porter first wrote to commend the enterprise, and then kindly designed the badge of the Association.—N. Y. Tribune.

CAPT. IRVING A. BOCK, Adjutant General of Maj. Gen. Pat. Cleburne's division during the war, has a paper, entitled "Cleburne and his Division at Missionary Ridge and Ringgold Gap," in the last number of the "Southern Historical Society Papers."

COMMANDER BYRON WILSON, U. S. N., arrived in New York this week from Panama, en route to his home, at Marion, Ohio, having been relieved of the command of the *Wachusett* at Panama, Dec. 21, by Commander E. V. Lull.

WILLIAM M. CRANE, who died in the Crane family homestead near Chelsea, town of Northfield, Staten Island, was buried on Thursday of last week, in St. Andrew's Churchyard, at Richmond. He was a son of Col. Ichabod Crane, well remembered by old officers, and a brother of Col. Charles H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon General of the Army. He leaves a large farm in Northfield, which came into his possession at the death of his father.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has extended for six months the leave of absence of Lieut.-Commander Gorrings, who is superintending the placing of the obelisk.

THE CHARGES made against Providence Hospital (alluded to in the JOURNAL of last week) by a committee of citizens, are pronounced by Sister Beatrice, the directress of the hospital, to be false in every particular.

MR. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, who will not be a member of the Forty-seventh Congress, has introduced a bill aimed against nepotism. This bill provides that no one who is so unfortunate as to be the son of a Senator, member of Congress, or Judge of a United States court in any State or Territory, shall be appointed a Cadet at West Point or Annapolis; that each Cadet shall, before admission, solemnly swear allegiance to the Constitution and the national Government, and also swear that he intends to remain in the service of the United States, and does not enter the Academy for the purpose of obtaining an education to prepare him for a profession or for business engagements in civil life; and that each Cadet shall sign articles with his parent or guardian, stipulating that he will remain in the service so long as his services are required, and that he shall be discharged only for cause. Mr. Coffroth's opposition to nepotism has recently been shown by his attempt to make his son the clerk of the Committee on Pensions, of which he is Chairman.—N. Y. Times.

EX-GOVERNOR D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly Governor of South Carolina, is to act as counsel for Cadet Whittaker at his forthcoming trial. Mr. Benj. H. Brewster will be advisory rather than active counsel. Prof. Greener, who will be associated with Governor Chamberlain, has applied to the Secretary of War for a copy of the record of the Court of Inquiry in the Whittaker case, which will be furnished to him. The court will sit in New York.

GOV. LEW WALLACE, of New Mexico, says: "The southern portion of New Mexico and Northern Old Mexico are infested by bands of thieves, robbers, and murderers, many of whom are wanted East to answer for crimes committed there. They think no more of killing a man than of shooting a game. They rob the miners of their horses, mules, and other property. They rob anybody they can get their hands on. If a man resists they kill him. The property and life of no one is safe from them. When a deputy marshal, armed with authority and backed by his posse gets after them, they go over into Old Mexico and laugh at their pursuers, who cannot stay there watching them and neglecting their own business. As soon as they retire the outlaws come back into New Mexico and go to robbing and killing again. If I was authorized to call on the military and send

the troops after them they would soon be broken up. The troops could not only pursue them more effectively than citizens, but could wait, and the deputy marshal could be with them with his warrants. I think by these means that I could break up the outlawry on the border altogether. I also think that I can present the case to Congress in such a light that the posse comitatus clause will be modified as regards New Mexico." Governor Wallace also thinks that with the aid of the military he could quickly put an end to the difficulties that have become common between the Mexicans and American settlers in the Territory.

MAJ. ARSON MILLS, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has taken out patents for his useful inventions of a loom for weaving cartridge belt fabric, and also of a cartridge belt and fabric, a detailed explanation of which will be found in this week's JOURNAL under the head of Military Inventions.

THE PROMOTION of 1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Artillery, to captain, takes that officer from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to Fort Adams, R. I., where he will assume command of Battery B, 1st Artillery, vice Frank, promoted to major.

SURG. SAMUEL F. SHAW, U. S. N., has resigned, the resignation to take effect on March 21, 1881, and has been detached from the receiving ship *St. Louis* and granted leave of absence until that date.

THE Bismarck Tribune of Dec. 24 says: Col. D. 7th Cavalry, will give a grand ball on the evening of January 13.... Lieut. Wm. English, 17th Infantry, in command of troops at end of track, has applied for ten days' leave.... Col. Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry, arrived from St. Paul last night, and left for Fort Yates this morning.... Maj. Ezra B. Kirk and wife are spending the holidays at Faribault, where their daughter Maude is attending school.... Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cavalry, quartermaster at Fort Lincoln, went east Monday. He will enter the matrimonial state at Rock Island, Ill.... Lieut. L. M. Kingsbury, 2d Cavalry, returned from the east last week and passed on through with Col. Rice, 5th Infantry, to Keogh Monday.... J. T. Ruddy, signal sergeant, has been ordered to a place known as "Lulu's Grave," Montana. He left yesterday morning with his wife.... F. L. Green, quartermaster's clerk at Bismarck, has been ordered to Fort Hays, Kansas, to testify in the court-martial case of Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, 6th Infantry, January 4.

SURG. C. J. STUART WELLS, U. S. Navy, died at the Washington Navy-yard January 1. He was born in Vermont, and was appointed as assistant surgeon in the Navy from that State November 4, 1861. His record of service was: With the Mississippi squadron, 1862-3; on special service on the steam frigate *Niagara*, 1863-4; with the Mississippi squadron, 1864-5; promoted passed assistant surgeon, 1866; on duty at Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, 1865-6; on the *Shamrock*, South American squadron, 1867-8; on the *Colorado*, flagship of the Asiatic fleet, 1869 to 1873; commissioned as surgeon, July 6, 1874; at the Navy-yard, New York, 1873-5; on the *Scutarra*, North American squadron, 1874-7; on special duty at New York, 1877-8; on duty at the Washington Navy-yard until the time of his death. The Washington Star says of the deceased officer: "The many friends of Dr. C. J. S. Wells, U. S. N., will regret to learn of his sudden death. Even the morning of the 1st instant he showed interest in the reception to be held at his house, and insisted that everything should go on as though he were not sick. Mrs. Wells remained beside him, and shortly after noon, perceiving he was getting worse, ordered the front doors closed. At that early hour only a few officers had called, and there were no guests in the house at the time. He died at 1 o'clock p. m., and the shock was great to his wife, who only became alarmed about him shortly before the end."

THE CHEYENNE Leader in an article on the newly appointed members of Gen. Sherman's staff refers briefly to the distinguished war service of each of them. It says, in addition: As Lieutenant-colonel of the 23d Infantry, he (Col. Dodge) commanded six companies in the Black Hills expedition, of 1873, and during that expedition and a residence of years on the frontier, collected a mass of valuable information, which he afterwards gave to the world in a volume entitled, "Our Northern Plains," one of the most readable, accurate and popular works on the subject ever written. Major Tidball saw his first service in the Seminole war, but saw a thousand times more from 1861 to 1865. He was brevetted brigadier general in the latter year "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Major Tidball is a scientific artilleryist and an enthusiast in his profession. For some time he has been assistant instructor at the United States artillery school in Fortress Monroe, and has recently published a system of heavy artillery, which is now recognized as standard authority in the corps. Major Morrow, appointed to an original vacancy as captain in the regular service, at the close of the war, has served on the frontier ever since, and his name, for the last year and more, has been constantly before the public as the officer who, with a small command and through a country akin to a desert, has pursued and fought the noted Indian chief, Victoria, almost constantly.

LIEUT. H. T. REED, 1st Infantry, has been enjoying the sleighing at Richmond, Ind., where he went from Chicago, Ill., after spending a few days in that city. He has found that Richmond agrees with him better than any other place, and returns to his duties this week in improved health and spirits.

THE FOLLOWING officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Commander Byron Wilson, U. S. N.; Major Alex. Piper, 4th Artillery; Lieutenant Geo. G. Greenough, 4th Artillery; Major H. C. Wood, Asst. Adj't General, U. S. A.; Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton, U. S. N. Lieut. E. H. C. LEWIS, U. S. N., has been engaged by the

Tehuantepec Inter-Ocean Railroad Company to survey for a harbor on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. He left New York for Salina Cruz, via San Francisco, January 6th. He will be in Mexico about four months.

CAPT. SEMETCHEIN, who directed the Russian cruiser operations in this country, has been retired for ill health.

REAR-ADMIRAL GORE-JONES, C. B., who is well known to many of our officers, was in the *Euryalus* at Bombay, on November 30, and intended to remain there for some time.

COLONEL HENRY BRACKENBURY, C. B., R. A., has been appointed to succeed Major-General Conolly, C. B., as British Military Attaché at Paris on January 1, 1881.

COMMANDER S. D. GREENE and Master Samuel C. Lemley will proceed to China shortly, on special duty. They will engage in the work of establishing telegraphic longitudes. Master Lemley will sail before Commander Greene, and take out the implements necessary for the prosecution of the work.

SUNO. STEPHEN D. KENNEDY reported for duty at the Norfolk yard last week.

PAID ASSISTANT ENGINEER ROBT. D. TAYLOR finished, January 3, his quarterly inspection of steam generators in the Norfolk yard.

THE Cheyenne River Sioux delegation started homeward Monday morning. The Brule and Yanktonnais Sioux will remain in Washington several days longer, in order to see Congress in session.

A DISPATCH from Madrid says that Gen. Moriones, one of the ablest officers in the civil wars of Spain, is dead.

COMMODORE S. P. QUACKENBUSH has been authorized to delay reporting for the command of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, until January 15.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Artillery, to the daughter of Gen. R. B. Ayres. It is said the wedding will take place this winter at Fort McHenry.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER HENRY H. GORRINGE will relate the history of the Egyptian obelisk before the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, on Monday evening, January 10. In the room on the south side of the pulpit, before the lecture, an opportunity will be given to meet Lieut.-Commander Goringe.

FIELD MARSHAL VON MOLTE has completed the official history of the Franco-German War, on which he has been engaged for the past eight years.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR THOMAS E. WEBB left Norfolk Dec. 29, for New York to attend the funeral of an aunt, and returned this week.

MR. RICHARD PORTER, the son of Admiral Porter, will soon, it is announced, resign his position in the Navy Department to engage in business with a banking firm in New York.

GEN. JAS. B. FRY, U. S. A., is enjoying a short leave of absence at Washington, D. C., as a guest of Commissary General Macfely.

AN amateur theatrical entertainment by the officers and ladies resident at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, on Tuesday evening, January 4, was an enjoyable and successful affair. The visitors from adjacent posts and cities were numerous, much to the benefit of the charitable object for which the entertainment was given.

BRIQ.-GEN. C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., the new Commander of the Dept. of Texas, arrived at Galveston January 2, and doubtless by this time is at San Antonio.

GEN. AND MRS. GRANT were at an entertainment given by ex-Secretary and Mrs. Hamilton Fish on Tuesday evening, January 4, at their residence in East Seventeenth street, New York.

GEORGE WASHINGTON POST 103, G. A. R., announces its intention to celebrate the installation ceremonies of the officers elect of the post at Delmonico's, New York, on Friday evening, January 29, and request that subscriptions towards that object be sent to Quartermaster Thos. C. Miles at 61 Broadway, room 44.

THE 9th U. S. Cavalry band, Fort Marcy, N. M., gave a Christmas dinner and ball on the evening of December 25, 1880. The dinner seems to have been substantial and appetizing, to judge from the bill of fare, while the dancing gave the usual variety of entertainment. The titles of the first half of the dances were: 1. General Hatch's Choice; 2. Horse Guards; 3. The Adjutant's Delight; 4. Pete's Exquisite; 5. Take it Easy; 6. Step and Fetch it; 7. Captain Lord's Own.

THE General Court-martial appointed for the trial of Capt. John C. White, 1st Art., sat this week at the Quartermaster's office, 150 High street, Boston, instead of at Fort Warren, as originally ordered.

THE St. Paul Pioneer Press of Jan. 2 says: Miss Jennie Forbes, formerly of St. Paul, is spending the winter with her brother-in-law, Capt. John H. Patterson, of the 20th Inf., at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and writes that one continual succession of balls, select hops, amateur theatricals, and concerts make the season almost too gay at that pleasant post.

FRANK E. MCCRARY, son of the ex-Secretary of War, is employed on the clerical staff in the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department Dakota, Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins.

A STORY is told of Col. Fred. Grant's little daughter. Last summer while she was at a summer resort in Colorado, some of the children's French maids were boasting of some of their charges who were born in foreign lands. One said, "My little girl is French; she was born in Paris." Another, "Mine is German; she was born in Berlin." "And you?" they inquired of Gen. Grant's granddaughter, who was near, "what are you?" "I'm a Grant," replied the little one with emphatic brevity.

THE retirement of Inspector-General Marcy did not open the way to promotion in his department for any one but his successor as brigadier-general and senior inspector-general. The act approved June 23, 1874, "reorganizing the several staff corps of the Army," provides as follows:

"The Inspector-General's Department shall consist of one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of officers of said grades; and the Secretary of War may, in addition, detail officers of the line, not to exceed four, to act as inspectors general. Provided, That officers of the line detailed as inspectors general shall have all the allowances of cavalry officers of their respective grades; and no new appointment shall be made in the Inspector-General's Department until the number of inspectors is reduced to five."

The act approved Dec. 12, 1878, "establishing the rank of the senior inspector-general," provides that he shall be a brigadier-general, but "that nothing herein enacted shall authorize any increase in the number or the rank of the other officers of the Inspector-General's Department, as fixed by the first section of the act of June 23, 1874." The Attorney-General, in his opinion of Oct. 2, 1879, held that these acts limit the number of officers belonging to the permanent organization to five. These officers are one brigadier-general, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors. The retirement of Col. Schriver, after that of Gen. Marcy, created a vacancy which is filled by the appointment of a major, and not by the promotion of a lieutenant-colonel. Nelson H. Davis is the only colonel left in the corps. On his falling out the list of colonels will be closed, and a vacancy created for another major. The applications for the appointment as major and assistant inspector-general have been legion, five hundred are loosely reported, but as it is probable that the appointment was determined upon in advance of Colonel Schriver's retirement, each applicant can console himself by the reflection that he has had as good a chance as the rest.

THE Press and Dakotian of Dec. 31 says: Lieut. J. McMartin, of the 25th Infantry, Fort Randall, arrived in Yankton last night, and will have charge of the quartermaster's office in this city during the absence of Capt. Wheeler.

CAPT. OSCAR HAGEN, U. S. Army, on the retired list, died at Portland, Me., Dec. 30, 1880, of disease of the heart. Capt. Hagen was a native of Prussia, joined the U. S. Army as an enlisted man on the 26th of May, 1857, and served as such for some years in the 2d U. S. Infantry. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 11th U. S. Infantry Nov. 20, 1861; 1st lieutenant April 3, 1863; was regimental quartermaster from 1863 to 1868; promoted to be captain Jan. 12, 1868; placed on the unassigned list April 14, 1869; assigned to the 9th Cavalry Jan. 1, 1871; and after eight years' service therein was retired April 4, 1879, for disability, resulting from disease contracted in the line of duty. He received the brevet of captain March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Captain Hagen was an efficient and thorough officer, and his long experience in the ranks, added to sterling qualities, made him a most desirable duty officer.

QUEEN VICTORIA has just given the Albert Medal to Surgeon Henry Grier, of the British Army Medical Department, for heroic conduct like that of the brave Brooklyn doctor who recently lost his life in attendance upon a diphtheria patient. Surgeon Grier found Lieutenant Graham dying of suffocation from the diphtheritic membrane, an operation for tracheotomy having failed to relieve him. All other efforts failing, Grier sucked the membrane and poisonous matter from his patient's throat and, happily, without the evil effect which killed the American physician.—N. Y. Tribune.

A LONDON despatch announces the death of John Thomas Townson, a celebrated scientific writer on navigation. He constructed a set of tables for facilitating the practice of great circle sailing, and invented and brought into practice composite and windward great circle sailing. He subsequently invented and constructed tables for the reduction of ex-meridian altitudes. In 1863 he was instructed by the board of trade to prepare a manual on the deviation of the compass, which, with his other works, have been translated into foreign languages.

MR. B. B. McDONALD, who died in Denver, Colorado, last week, when a prisoner in Libby Prison tunneled under the wall and wide yard, and after forty nine nights of constant toil emerged with one hundred and forty-nine comrades at a safe distance from the prison and reached the Federal lines.

GEN. I. VOIGT, U. S. A., has recovered from his recent illness. As we stated last week he has at his own request been placed on the retired list; and the command of the headquarters 1st Artillery and of the Post of Fort Adams has for the present devolved upon Maj. Frank.

THE New York Tribune says: "Secretary Ramsey, who is called 'Bluff Aleck' by his friends at home, appears to have a good prospect of going back to his old seat in the Senate."

GEN. CHAS. B. STEWART died in Cleveland, Ohio, January 4, from the effects of a sprained ankle from which gangrene ensued. The New York papers say of him: Gen. Stewart was born at Chittenango Springs, N. Y., June 4, 1814. He graduated from Union College, at Schenectady, when about seventeen. He soon after took a position on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, which was then in course of construction—one of the very first, if not the first, railroad in the country. Some years later he constructed the Brooklyn dry docks, and in this service displayed such skill that he was appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the U. S. Navy. He wrote two large volumes, one on naval architecture and the other on the construction of dry docks, which attracted great attention abroad. The Duke of Wellington, the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey wrote him letters of congratulation and the Emperor of the French sent him a medal. He was for one term State Engineer of New York, and there is little question that he first conceived the idea

and showed that it was practicable to bridge Niagara. He was concerned in the construction of the Suspension Bridge, and his wife, the first person who crossed it, was drawn over in a basket on a wire. When the war broke out Gen. Stewart offered his services to the Government and was ordered to raise a regiment of engineers. This he did. Another regiment was soon after raised and he was placed in command of both, with the rank of brigadier-general by brevet. He remained with the Army of the Potomac until the close of hostilities, constructing forts, earthworks, fortifications and bridges.

THE 1st Rhode Island Detached Militia and 1st Battery Rhode Island Light Artillery Veteran Association held their annual reunion supper in the new infantry armory at Providence, R. I., on the evening of December 30. Gen. Burnside was an honored guest, and made a speech on the occasion.

GEN. TIDBALL and Col. Dodge, two of the new aide-de-camps to Gen. Sherman, have reported at Headquarters of the Army. Gen. Tidball has entered upon his duties, but Col. Dodge, who has been suffering from a severe cold, has not yet appeared at his desk in the War Department.

SURG. C. R. GREENLEAF, U. S. A., who is at present enjoying a leave of absence from his post at Fort Shaw, Montana, together with his wife, were present at a dinner party given last week by the President and Mrs. Hayes.

GEN. ORD, who has been some days in Washington, was at the War Department on Wednesday, apparently as vigorous and active as he was twenty years ago, notwithstanding his sixty-two years of age and consequent retirement.

LEAVES of absence have been granted to the following officers: Lieut. J. A. Irons, 20th Inf.; Lieut. B. D. Spilman, 7th Cav.; Lieut. M. C. Martin, 22d Inf.; Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, 5th Inf.; Lieut. R. R. Steedman, 16th Inf.; Capt. J. D. Stevenson, 8th Cav.; Capt. C. O. Rawn, 7th Inf.; Surg. E. I. Baily, Medical Dept.; Lieut. W. J. Turner, 2d Inf.; Lieut. C. Gardener, 19th Inf.; Capt. J. H. Coster, 8th Cav.; Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter; Post Chaplain B. L. Baldridge; Lieut. C. R. Tyler, 16th Inf.; Col. J. B. Fry, Adjutant-General's Dept.; Capt. J. G. Turnbull, 3d Art.

CAPT. ROBERT THOMPSON, of the U. S. Navy, is dangerously ill at his residence in Washington.

THE following officers have had their leaves of absence extended: Asst. Surg. J. Powell, Lieut. R. H. Day, 6th Inf.; Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art.; Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.; Lieut. A. L. Smith, 4th Cav.; Lieut. P. Harwood, 20th Inf.; Capt. E. S. Ewing, 16th Inf.; Lieut. C. G. Starr, 1st Inf.; Lieut. C. L. Best, 1st Art.

THE cadets at the Naval Academy appear to have been more successful—at least those who reside in neighboring cities—in getting to their homes on Christmas and New Year's day, this season, than for several years past. It is not thought that this little indulgence will work disadvantageously to those favored with it, although the authorities of the Institution, as a rule, are opposed to granting it. It has sometimes happened that one or two, through great pressure, have succeeded in obtaining authority to be absent from Headquarters at Washington, which gave much dissatisfaction. It is certainly much better to make the leave general for those who can go home and return the day after the holiday, than to single out one or two for the indulgence.

J. F. SPRICK, Chief Clerk of the Department of Construction and Repair, Washington Navy-yard, died suddenly of heart disease, about 9 A. M. on the 5th inst.

THE New Year's day reception at the White House was much like its annual predecessors. The following order was issued by Acting Secretary Ramsey:

The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will assemble at the Navy Department at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1881, in full dress uniforms, for occasions of special ceremony, to pay their respects to the President of the United States, at twelve o'clock. They will form in the Navy Department under the direction of the senior officer present, and will in a body wait upon the President of the United States.

A similar order directing the Army officers to assemble at the Adjutant-General's Office to call on the President was issued from the War Department. The officers of the Army and Navy were received, as usual, at twelve o'clock. Gen. Sherman headed the Army officers and Admiral Porter the naval officers. Of the former were present, according to one correspondent, Cols. Bacon and McCook, of the General's staff; Adj.-Gen. Drum, Col. McKeever, Gen. Ruggles, Maj. Nickerson, Gen. Marcy, Q. M. Gen. Meigs, Gen. Van Vliet, Gen. Macfely, Gen. J. K. Barnes, Gen. Crane, Medical Purveyor Baxter, Gen. Brown, Gen. Wright, Gen. Parke, Col. Casey, Gen. Hazen (Chief Signal Officer), Gen. Benét, Gen. Dunn, and Lieut. Dunwoody, Clem. Greeley, and others. Of the Navy there were present Commodores Laws, Whiting, Jeffers, English, and Pattison, Paymaster Gen. Cutter, Surg.-Gen. Wales, Chief Engineer Shock, Naval Constructor Essey, Commanders Harrison and Taylor and the officers of the Marine Corps. Probably some were present who escaped the reporter's eye.

THE retirement of Pay Director B. H. Clark made a vacancy in that grade. Pay Inspector Geo. L. Davis, the senior of that grade, is now under examination at Washington, as to his mental, moral, and professional qualifications for promotion. He has been examined physically and passed. Whatever disposition may be made of him, promoted or retired, it will create a vacancy in the grade of pay inspector, and Paymaster Geo. Cochran, senior paymaster, has been ordered to report for examination. Paymaster Stevenson is the next on the list of paymasters, and will not be entitled to examination until another vacancy, other than that which will follow action on Davis's case, occurs.

THE following Army officers reported at the A.-G. O. during the week ending Jan. 6, 1881: Dec. 30, 1880, 1st Lieut.

John L. Clem, 24th Inf., on a visit from Galeville University, Wisconsin, to No. 1315 N street; Gen. Henry L. Abbot, Lt.-Col. Engineers, at the Ebbitt House. Jan. 1, 1st Lt. Henry H. Wright, 9th Cav., at the Ebbitt House, until Feb. 10, on leave of absence. Jan. 8, Maj. W. B. Lane, U. S. A., retired, at 1303 F street; 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav., on leave of absence, at No. 1331 M street, till Feb. 3; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. W. James, Adj. 24th Inf., on leave of absence, at the Ebbitt House, till Feb. 10. Jan. 4, Gen. E. O. C. Ord, retired; Lieut.-Col. Anson Mills, Maj. 10th Cav., on leave, at the Hamilton House, till March 5; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernon, 19th Inf., at Willard's Hotel, by S. O. till March 8; Lieut.-Col. John P. Willard, Maj. Pay Department, at the Ebbitt House, on leave of absence. Jan. 5, 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., 31 Cav.; Asst. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth, Medical Corps, on leave of absence, at 2018 G st. Capt. S. A. Day, 1st Lt. 5th Art'y, on leave; Major J. H. Calef, Capt. 2d Art'y, at Ebbitt House on leave; 1st Lieut. G. G. Greenough, 4th Artillery, at Ebbitt House on leave.

A. A. SUND. S. S. TURNER will hereafter be stationed at Fort Buford, D. T.

CAPT. JAS. S. CASEY, 5th Inf., is on temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., but will go to Fort Keogh when the route thither is open.

CAPT. C. B. PENROSE, Sub. Dept., will hereafter be on duty at Newport Bks, Ky.

COL. EMORY UPTON, 4th Art., is now in command of his regiment, and of the post of the Presidio of San Francisco. and Lieut.-Col. Geo. P. Andrews, 4th Art., is in command of Fort Point, Cal.

THE International Sanitary Conference which met at the Department of State, Washington, January 5th, chose the Hon. John Hay, Asst. Secretary of State, presiding officer, and Medical Director Thomas J. Turner, U. S. N., Secretary National Board of Health, Secretary.

JOHN H. SPRISSER, chief clerk at the Washington Navy Yard Bureau of Construction and Repairs, dropped dead of heart disease on Wednesday morning January 5th, just as he was leaving his residence on his way to the yard. His age was 39.

OWING to the resignation of some of the members of the committee of the Army and Navy Assembly Club, a few necessary changes have been made. Lieut.-Commander Dickins of the Navy has been elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Hitchcock, and Lieut. Wotherspoon, of the Army, Secretary and Treasurer, in the place of Col. Curbin, who resigned in consequence of the recent death of his son. The first assembly and German of the club is to be given on Monday, January 10th. Applications for membership and invitations should be sent to the secretary who resides at 808 2d St., Washington.

LIEUT.-COMDR. H. C. WHITES, late executive of the Minnesota, paid a flying visit to the Capital last week.

LIEUT.-COMDR. B. H. MCCALLA and Mrs. McCalla were the guests of Commodore Wells at Washington during the New Year's holidays.

ASST. SURG. JOSEPH BRYAN, of the Minnesota, spent New Year's with his parents near Washington city.

ASST. PAYMASTER H. B. SMITH left Washington on Dec. 23 for Portland, Me., on two weeks' leave. His mother has been quite ill.

PAYMASTER I. G. HORNS, from torpedo station, Newport, and Passed Asst. Paymaster L. G. Byggs, from the naval station, spent a portion of the Christmas holidays in Washington city.

P. A. PAYMASTER GEO. H. READ, of the Fish Hawk, is acting as paymaster of the De-patch, at Norfolk, during the temporary absence of Asst. Paymaster Smith.

LIEUT. WM. C. TURNER, of the Marine Corps, on duty at Brooklyn, was on a week's visit to Washington during the holidays.

CAPT. L. A. BEARDSLEE reached Washington on Jan. 3, and has been provided with office room in the old Navy Department building, where he will be engaged in writing up his report on affairs.

CAPT. H. A. BARELETT, of the Marine Corps, arrived in Washington on Jan. 4, and delivered at the Navy Department the record of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the collision between the Vandalia and the schooner W. B. Chester.

COMMODORE R. L. LAW was in New York last week on business connected with the Bureau of Yards and Docks, of which he is chief.

LIEUT. SAMUEL MERCER, U. S. M. C., spent the holidays with his relatives in Washington.

LIEUT. GEO. A. NORRIS, of the St. Mary's, was on a flying visit to Washington last week.

THE wife of the Mexican Gen. Trevino, now in Mexico, has been seriously ill, but is improving. Gen. Ord, her father, is expected to visit her in the spring.

THE Cheyenne Leader of Jan. 6 has these items: Lieut. Palmer, 9th Infantry, Fort Omaha, was on yesterday's east bound train, returning from Camp Douglas. Gen. O. O. Howard was a west bound passenger yesterday. He is en route to the Pacific coast to close up his business in the Department of the Columbia and turn it over to his successor, Gen. Miles. Major J. W. Powell, 6th Infantry, was an east bound passenger yesterday. Lieut. Schuyler, of General Crook's staff, was an east bound passenger yesterday. He was returning from Camp Douglas, Utah. Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., chief commissary of the Department of the Pacific, passed eastward on No. 4 yesterday. He has been visiting some of the western posts on official business.

SUPPLEMENT No. 11, National Board of Health Bulletin, consists of an exceedingly valuable report by Dr. Charles Smart, U. S. A., of an investigation to determine the adulteration of food supplies.

FIRST LIEUT. J. E. BLOOM, late of the 4th Artillery, has abandoned his mining office in New York, and is making arrangements to enter a manufacturing business in Cincinnati. In November he was one of three Government Commissioners sent to examine the first fifty miles of the A. and P. R. R.

PROFESSOR S. E. TELLMAN, appointed to fill the vacancy at West Point, caused by the retirement of Professor Kendrick has resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers.

THE San Francisco Stock Report, of Jan. 6, says: "There is a movement on foot in this State to have the appointment of Secretary of War conferred upon Major-General McDowell, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific. The prime movers include ex-Governor Stanford, Charles Crocker, Governor Perkins, and others."

SECRETARY EVARTS has requested Congress to give an American registry to the ship Desouz, and in so doing paid a high compliment to Lieutenant Commander H. H. Gorringe, U. S. N., for his skill in bringing the obelisk to this country.

R. G. ROBB, once a captain in the U. S. Navy, and afterwards in the Confederate navy, died Saturday, in Caroline county, Va., in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

GEN. GRANT and Gen. Sherman were guests at the Press Club meeting in New York Thursday evening and made pleasant little speeches. Commodore Nicholson replied gracefully for the Navy.

In Congress on Friday a bill was introduced for the relief of surgeons of the Army. It provides that in computing years of service entitling surgeons to longevity pay, service as contract surgeons shall be allowed.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that it is believed in Army circles that the President will at once take action in the case of Paymaster J. H. Nelson, U. S. A., and relieve him from imprisonment. His bondsmen have made good the amount due the Government; they are Pierre B. Cornwall and John A. Davis, of San Francisco.

THE Secretary of War has appointed Major D. C. Houston, Captains Alex. Mackenzie and Chas. J. Allen, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a commission to report upon a plan for the improvement of Duluth Harbor.

THE following officers were registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, and not reported elsewhere, during the week ending January 6, 1881: Army.—2d Lieut. Ed. B. Ives, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Geo. F. E. Harrison, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. S. O. Veder, 19th Inf.; Capt. John McGillbray, 2d Art.; Capt. Chas. Holmes, U. S. A. (retired); Gen. Jno. C. Tidball, major 2d Art.; Col. R. I. Dodge, lieutenant-colonel 23d Inf.; Gen. McClure, Asst. Paymaster-General U. S. N.; Col. C. W. Foster, captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.; Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A. (retired); 2d Lt. Daniel Price, Jr., 1st Art.; Navy.—Asst. Surgeon J. E. Gardner, Lt. Commander H. C. White, Asst. Engineer W. B. Boggs, Commander S. W. Terry, Commander John J. Read, Captain P. F. Stanton, Master Lucien Young, Captain Wm. A. Kirkland, Lieutenant Edward K. Moore, Commodore John C. Febiger, Midshipman N. J. Halpine, Asst. Surgeon Wm. G. Willson, Passed Asst. L. W. Robinson.

CAPTAIN ROBERT THOMPSON.—Captain Egbert Thompson, U. S. Navy, (retired) died at his residence in Washington, on Wednesday last, January 5th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. His disease was pneumonia, from which he has suffered for some time. He was born in New York in 1822, and entered the Navy as midshipman March 13, 1837; June 29, 1843, he was promoted to passed midshipman; October 3, 1850, he was commissioned as lieutenant, and July 16, 1862, as commander. His commission as captain was given July 26, 1867, and afterwards, by act of Congress, dated back to July 25th, 1866. After a service on the razes Independence, (on special service, 1837-8, and on the Wilkes exploring expedition, 1838-42), he was ordered to the brig Somers in 1842.

With the exception of Pay Director Horace M. Heiskell, he was the sole survivor of the officers who sailed in that vessel from New York, Sept. 13, 1842, for the coast of Africa. These officers were Commodore A. S. Mackenzie, (as Slidell), Lieut. G. Gansevoort; acting Master M. O. Perry; Purser H. M. Heiskell; P. A. Surgeon R. W. Leacock; Midshipman Charles W. Hays, Henry Rodgers, Egbert Thompson; acting mid. A. Deslonde, P. Spencer, J. H. Tillotson; captain's clerk O. H. Perry. Spencer, who was a son of the then Secretary of the Treasury, (administration of John Tyler) was found guilty of participating in a plot to seize the vessel and was hung with two of the crew, Cromwell and Small, Dec. 1, 1842, while the vessel was on her way to New York, where she arrived Dec. 14th, 1842.

From 1843-5 Thompson was attached to the Cumberland, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron. During the Mexican war he was executive officer of the Bonita and participated with her in all the active operations of the fleet. From 1850 to 1851, he saw service in the Michigan, Decatur, N. Carolina, St. Louis, Fult n, (in which he was wrecked) and the Potomac. During the rebellion he commanded the Pittsburg and saw service in the western waters, at Fort Donelson, Island No. 10, New Madrid, and in the ram fight above Fort Pillow. In 1863-4 he was at the naval rendezvous, Philadelphia, and he subsequently commanded the McDougal and the Decatur. He was at the Mound City naval station 1869-71, and afterwards commanded the Commodore and the Worcester. Nov. 13, 1873, he was ordered to examination for promotion, and retired Jan. 6th, 1874. He claimed that his retirement was illegal, and a bill was introduced in Congress to restore him to the active list. He also brought a suit in the Court of Claims which was pending at the time of his death, based on the same claim.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESS reassembled, after the holiday vacation, on Wednesday last, and that day the House passed the Army Appropriation bill by a vote of 174 ayes, 7 noes, 110 not voting. The appropriations are the same as last year, with the following exceptions:

Miscellaneous expenses, \$4,000. Ordnance department, \$10,000 for a testing machine (\$5,000 last year). Adding \$544,714.25 reappropriated, there is an increase of \$328,714.25 in the Q. M. department. In explaining the bill Mr. Clymer said: "So far as I can discover the affairs of this great arm of the Government are economically and prudently administered. We make the law and they execute it, and it is my pleasure to be able to say, sir, that so far as I know the law is fully and fairly and honestly carried out. I must bear testimony, and it is an agreeable thing for me to be able to do it, to the fidelity and efficiency of each one having charge of its great business."

In answer to a suggestion, followed by a motion from Mr. Hanley that the force should be 30,000 men, Mr. Clymer admitted the necessity for more men to make good details, but did not think it wise to make the change now. The following amendments offered or accepted by the Appropriations Committee, were incorporated with the bill before its passage:

And provided further, That the cost price of each article shall be understood in all cases of sales, to be the invoice price of the last lot of that article received by the officer by whom the sale is made.

To pay land-grant railroads 50 per cent. of what the Quartermaster's Department finds due them for transportation, \$125,000.

Provided, That the tests of iron and steel and other material for industrial purposes shall be continued, and an annual report thereof shall be made to Congress.

The following amendments were ruled out on points of order:

"And the actual time of service in the Army and Navy of the United States, or in both, shall be allowed to all officers in computing their pay and length of service."

Provided, That all stores and other articles sold to officers at any post or station west of the Mississippi River shall be sold at cost prices exclusive of the cost of transportation, and wherever there is Government fuel for issue on hand at such post or station, officers of the Army thereat on duty shall be permitted to draw for their own use their proper allowance, free from cost, in accordance with the regulations of 1853.

"And the allowance for commutation of quarters to the Lieutenant-General shall be \$100 per month.

Provided, That no officer on active duty in the field shall be retired without his consent."

In introducing this last amendment, Mr. Warner made an earnest argument in behalf of Gen. Ord, his "First Brigade Commander." He urged that political considerations had determined his retirement, and said: "I think the discrimination made against Gen. Ord and in favor of an officer older than General Ord, and one who was one of the oldest brigade commanders, I believe, on the list, and who has no such record of successful service to sustain him as supports General Ord's claim to the consideration of his country, to be unjust to him."

The Senate passed a resolution providing for printing 500 copies of the report on yellow fever on the U. S. S. Plymouth in 1878-79, and reconsidered the passage of the bill for the relief of D. T. Kirby (S. 965), and re-passed it in the following form:

"That the provisions of law regulating appointments in the Army by promotion in the line are hereby suspended for the purposes of this act, and only so far as they affect D. T. Kirby; and the President can, if he so desire, in the exercise of his own discretion and judgment, nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint said D. T. Kirby, late a captain, with the rank of captain, in any vacancy occurring in the grade of captain of infantry."

In the Senate the following bills were introduced: S. 1969, by Mr. Maxey, to ascertain the amount expended by Texas in protecting the State against Indians and Mexican banditti.

S. 1967, by Mr. McPherson, for the relief of certain officers of the Medical Department of the Army. Referred to the Military Committee. It was accompanied by a petition.

The following executive communications were received:

Letters from the Secretary of War, enclosing report from the Q. M. General of the stock of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand; plans and estimates for Vancouver barracks, with recommendation for an appropriation for the new buildings; recommendation from the Superintendent of the Military Academy for an appropriation of \$3,800 for a ponton train at the Academy; plans for barracks and quarters at Hot Springs, Ark.

In the House a bill was introduced by Mr. Townsend (H. R. 6724) to amend sections 1244 and 1253 R. S. so as to authorize the retirement of Army officers, at the discretion of the President, after fifty years' service, or upon becoming seventy years of age. It is, apparently, a flank movement upon the advocates of compulsory retirement. A bill was introduced (H. R. 6726) to retire Gen. Ord with his brevet rank. These two bills went to the Military Committee. A letter was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report on the Remington magazine rifle, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Senate.—Petition of Second Lieut. E. S. Farrow, asking pay for property lost by fire (to Military Committee); letter from Messrs. E. Remington and Sons, enclosing reports of officers of the Army and Navy who have examined and tested the Remington magazine rifle, and requesting the enactment of a law authorizing the purchase by the Government of a number of these guns to be put into the hands of troops immediately, and of an equal number of any other magazine arm having as good a record (to Committee on Appropriations); petition of the Cincinnati Board of Trade for a

more skilled and scientific test and report by proper officers of the Navy Department of the various devices suggested for the abatement of the smoke nuisance in burning soft coal and of their relative economy and efficiency (to Naval Committee).

STEEL GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the report of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance on steel guns I observe it stated "the Krupp guns are the only foreign ones that have proved satisfactory." Allow me to remark that a 9½ inch Krupp gun exploded on board the German gunnery ship *Renown* this year, killing a number of unfortunate seamen; last year a 9½ inch Krupp gun exploded at the Dardanelles and did not kill any one; and that last year again a distinguished English artillery general inspected a burst 9½ inch steel Krupp gun in the fortifications of Ruschuck on the Danube. The Turkish officials explained that it had been a very bad burst indeed, and that a number of officers and men had been killed and wounded. This was told me by the English general, and I feel it but right that the naval authorities should know it. If Krupp guns are the only satisfactory foreign steel guns, what an indictment the above list of two years' explosions contains against steel guns in general; and is it not also a warning that the authorities should not abandon the system of construction they have followed for some years, until an explosion at proof or practice brings their present system down to the level of Krupp guns, and places the lives of officers and men in jeopardy?

It seems strange to import foreign steel to build up such weapons when American manufacturers turn out rifled cannon which, after the late bursting of English and German guns, are now attracting the attention of the world. Yours, obediently,
ARTILLERIST.
LONDON, Dec. 17, 1880.

A REMINDER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The necessities of war unite to test our peace organization. Every command having more than a battery of artillery attached to it for action in the last war, had an officer acting as chief of artillery to supervise and direct this arm. There is no sign now, in peace, of recognition of these most important duties in our organization and administration.

It need not be argued that such folly is injurious to the service and culpable. The more thoroughly these duties are ignored, and the peace establishment is kept in ignorance of their scope and requirements, and unpracticed in their performance, and the more completely they are blotted out from the military memory as gray hairs remove the experienced from among us, just in this proportion will the service be injured, weakened and wronged.

It is not often that the gentlemen of an intelligent profession unite in asking that some one of their number be given authority to test their merits and compel the wise and proper performance of their duties. Yet this is what the more zealous, active and aspiring officers of artillery did when they, being a decided majority of the whole body of artillery officers, asked to have a chief of artillery appointed over them.

Wise yielding to the lawful authority of one man, is a sufficiently correct military principle, however disagreeable to the subordinates who do the yielding. And indeed it has grown to be the American military policy in a special sense, where united and consistent action is demanded, as in the Engineers and Ordnance, between which two Departments the artillery stands, or rather falls. And there can be no branch of the service where the necessities for a single directing, and representative mind have been exemplified and demonstrated by both the glories and failures of the past, nor where these necessities demand absolute recognition in any wise provision for the future, more clearly than in the artillery.

Wherever the full effect and influence of the artillery is to be felt it must have a chief. It must be accustomed to the directing hand of a chief, both in peace and in war. And unless Congress intends to limit the usefulness of this arm of the service to less than its proper power, it will give it a chief yet. These words are written in the latest of no one man, but in the interest of the service.

This, like any other change, has had, and must expect, opposition, especially from those whose lives lie mostly behind them. But we have prayed and petitioned that we be given a chief of artillery by law, in the hope and full assurance that such a chief when chosen, will teach and compel us to serve our country more effectively. The times demand it, and the future demands it, if our ability is to equal our zeal. When will it come?

Of course, Congress is willing to see our efficiency increased; it might even be willing to lend a helping hand if properly urged, and it was not much trouble. If it were a mere question of individuals, Congress certainly has no desire to withhold any proper honor or promotion to such Generals as Getty, Hunt and Upton, though it may not be ready to help them along even by holding out a hope. But how can Congress be urged by the artillery to do any thing? The artillery is hydra-headed, and the heads cannot move together in pursuit of any merely common interest. Can the whole body of the artillery choose the direction and move these heads? Can Congress be made to believe that the petition long ago presented to it by the artillery officers, to give them a chief is founded upon the eternal verities of the military profession?

As the artillery is generally considered the main stay of green troops, it might be thought it was especially cherished in America, the mass of whose troops at the opening of each war are not sustained by the long

traditions, and rigid discipline of European regiments. Yet the American artillery considers itself possibly the least favored of all. How it will ever get its special needs recognized and supplied, while no one seems to care to examine or consider them, is a problem beyond the poor powers of those involved. This day, while effete ammunition and ridiculous cannon rot in heaps and groups, the unpracticed firing of our artillery causes the fiends to grin beside the Golden Gate. But is there none to make us afraid? RESURGAM!

COMMUTATION ON SICK LEAVE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The following communication, and endorsement thereon, are furnished "for the information of all concerned." Perhaps some of them may have sufficient knowledge or jurisprudence to tell where the justice of the decision, regulations, or law "comes in" which allows an officer, able to perform duty, and absent perhaps on pleasure, or attention to private business, to draw "commutation" while the officer who has been invalided, in consequence of service, is debarré the privilege.

Will not some, or all of those interested make efforts to have the matter investigated, by Congress if need be, and secure equal justice to all?

Jan. 1, 1881.

Dec. 1, 1880.

"To the Paymaster General of the Army,

"GENERAL: I have the honor to inquire whether an officer on leave of absence based on surgeon's certificate of disability, (disability arising from wounds, or disease, contracted in the line of duty) is, or is not, entitled to commutation of quarters, under the recent decision in case of officers absent on 'cumulative' leaves of absence."

(1st Endorsement.)

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1880.

Respectfully returned to.....

The decision promulgated in General Orders No. 83, c. s., has no reference to the pay of officers absent on sick leave. The pay of the latter is fixed by Section 1365, Revised Regulations, which gives full pay, but does not give allowances.

N. W. BROWN, Paymaster General.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: As an old graduate of West Point I read with much interest your article on "Breeding in," etc., at West Point. As we get old, I am aware we cling to old ways, but my interest in the Academy prompts me to follow up your article by a few general observations.

You are right in the view you take in regard to the transference of the Academy from the control of the Corps of Engineers. If you will refer to the report of the board of visitors in June, 1856, this question is there fully examined.

I think it was a mistake to elevate West Point to the grade of a military department, and place a Major-General in command of it. No better or wiser superintendent could have been sent there than Major-General Schofield; but there is too much rank for such a command, and this carries along with it necessarily too large a personal staff.

In the palmy days of the Academy, the superintendent (Col. Thayer) held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, by brevet. He had an Adjutant and Clerk in his own office. The Treasurer had one clerk. Tim O'Maher, the quartermaster, one clerk; and every thing moved as by clock work. Every thing was concentrated on the work of the departments of instruction, the chief professor teaching his own sections 3 hours daily, with well qualified assistants, who needed not the special oversight of the professors, but who, in some cases, (E. C. Ross, for instance) were superior to the professors.

In regard to the Department of Chemistry, etc., I have great regard for Prof. Kendrick. He is a noble specimen of a gentleman and soldier, but with all this, his department, in my judgment, needed a broader range of practical instruction, and if the two summer months of the 2d class year were added to the time usually given to Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, much valuable practical instruction in the Laboratory might be given. The instruction in this Department at West Point is much below that of many of our Colleges, while there is every reason, founded upon the duties devolving on the graduates in all the Scientific Corps of the Army, why Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology should be carried to the fullest extent.

Why is not the Spanish language combined with the French, the two constituting one department of modern languages? GRADUATE OF 1833.

POPULAR GOSSIP ABOUT THE ARMY.

(From the Washington Capital.)

We are in receipt of a protest against the wholesale retirement of Army officers by the War Department, acting upon the technicality of the law providing for the same. As the article of protest comes from a young officer of intelligent mind and keenly expressed convictions, it is both unselfish and also sincerely strong. He places the entire condition of things clearly before us. The mad greed for promotion is at the bottom of the retiring business, and many of our most efficient Army officers are placed upon the shelf to make room for others infinitely their inferiors in experience and business attainments. The fact that because a man has lived a certain number of years he should be withdrawn from active service is absurd. Because that one is sixty years of age he is *ipso facto* of no value to the country or to the community, no one will admit. Why then legalize and make the offence of age a statutory crime? We know not a few, but many men on the wintry side of sixty, markedly the superiors in physical power, clean, intellectual decisiveness, and business ability, of those twenty or thirty years their juniors. Age, like sanity, is only a comparative affair, and it is

far from wisdom, as well as distant from decency, to make grey hairs, grown hoary in the nation's service, discreditable. Let this retiring business either cease, or else be pursued within the limits of reason.

(From the Cleveland Herald.)

Army circles are reported to be in commotion over four events following each other in rapid succession. Either of these was calculated to cause dissatisfaction in some quarter, but the combination of so many disturbing elements has naturally produced general agitation. The retirement of some of the older officers displeased those officers and their friends, and caused apprehension among other officers liable to such disposition. It was hailed with satisfaction by younger men who hoped to gain "a step" in the general rearrangement of positions; but produced rivalries and excited jealousies among those eligible to promotion. It had the further effect of increasing the coolness between the officers who had reached their present positions by the direct road from West Point, and those who came in by the side route from the volunteer service, as the latter will gain most in the general advance.

The appointment of General Hazen to the post of Chief Signal Officer was another disturbing act. The bitter feeling towards General Hazen, in certain circles of Army life, on account of personal controversies, and because of his part in setting on foot the post-tradership investigation, broke out afresh on the intimation that his appointment was a possibility, and he was followed with malignant hostility through every step until his confirmation by the Senate, and the persecution has not yet ceased. Added to the enmities remaining from these old feuds, he has earned the dislike of those who were his rivals for the position he now holds, and some of these are not above seeking to make him uncomfortable, and to prejudice his case with the public by spiteful flings and false statements.

The Fitz-John Porter case is another disturbing element. A clique of Army officers, who secretly sympathized with Porter at the time of his unsoldierly and reasonable action, and who actively aided the Democratic agitation for his rehabilitation, are dissatisfied with the outcome of that effort, the results being so trifling in comparison with what had been confidently looked for. To add to their discomfort comes the announcement of speedy publication of the correspondence between General Schofield and Major Gardner, Judge Advocate at the recent Fitz-John Porter court of inquiry, which will show that Schofield formed his opinion favorable to Porter in advance of the trial and without reviewing the testimony. It is asserted that searching investigation will reveal other damaging facts in connection with the finding of that board.

The removal of Gen. Schofield from command at West Point as a consequence of his conduct and the tone of his report in the Whittaker case was unsatisfactory to the same class of Army officers that sympathized with him in the Porter matter, and the appointment of Gen. Howard to the position has produced something like consternation. His appointment was strongly opposed by Army influences, and was irate by the President on his own responsibility. It is alleged that before the decision was made Gen. Howard's views were ascertained and he was found ready to undertake the task of reforming affairs at West Point. The contemplated reform will be, if successful, in the nature of a revolution. At present the spirit of the institution is rigidly exclusive. The theory held is that there must be no relation but that of superior and instructors between the cadets and those over him. The cadets are treated by their superiors as mere private soldiers with whom there can be no possible social relation or even recognition. The cadets in turn form a society of their own, governed by unwritten but rigid laws, and practice tyrannies of the most galling kind under the sanction of those laws, which the officers refuse to take cognizance of when a cadet is daring enough to make appeal to them. It is an open secret that Gen. Howard was not appointed until his disposition to effect a radical reform in this respect was ascertained. He will probably make some changes in the corps of instructors, and will endeavor in various ways to lower or break down the wall of caste separation that now divides the officers from the cadets, and these from all other grades in the service. He knows from experience the evils of the present system, for when himself a cadet he was socially ostracized by his class during two years, partly because he treated as his social equal a sergeant on duty at West Point who was the son of his guardian, and partly because he was outspoken in his anti-slavery sentiments.

That rigid aristocratic exclusiveness is not essential to soldierly discipline, and good fighting was demonstrated by the volunteer Army during the war. This is one of the lessons that can be taught with profit at West Point. It is fortunate for the experiment that the volunteer general who leaves the Presidential office in March will be succeeded by another volunteer general who has seen active service.

(From the Pioneer Press.)

The position of Quartermaster-General is, with possibly the exception of the adjutant generalcy, the most important in the staff. It carries with it a very considerable amount of real power and tangible influence, and is in more immediate communication with the great body of civilians than any of its congeners. The rumored retirement of Gen. Meigs, now quartermaster-general, is therefore much discussed, and arguments pro and con, principally the former, are fiercely waged between brother officers. Meigs has reached the age at which the President can retire him arbitrarily, as he did Ord, and of the four colonels and assistant quartermaster-generals who follow him in rank, Ingalls is the only one to whom the same remark does not apply. Ingalls is third in rank, and Rucker and Easton, who are above him and Van Vliet, his junior, are each more than sixty-two years of age. Now it is positively known, both in St. Paul and Washington, that the President will certainly retire two of these colonels (Rucker and

Easton), and probably Van Vliet, before many days elapse. What he means to do about Meigs he keeps locked in the sacredness of his executive bosom, but all agree that he must go ere long. Who will succeed him? is therefore the prominent question now discussed.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls is the choice of Gen. Grant, whose late visit to Washington, it is authoritatively affirmed, was for the sole purpose of getting the coveted step for his favorite. In conversation with his peripatetic companion, Mr. Young, Gen. Grant said, as will be remembered, that if Ingalls had been in the line instead of the staff during the war, he would have been one of the greatest leaders the struggle produced. Ingalls has the advantage of rank, also; though that may not help him much vide the cases of Commissary-General Macfeely and Chief of Ordnance Benét, each of whom jumped from majorities to general rank.

A gentleman in St. Paul, who is as well posted in Army matters as any man outside of Washington, states unqualifiedly that the choice of President Hays, Secretary Ramsey, Senator McMillan, and a host of influential public men and officers high in rank, is Lieut.-Col. S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general, now ranking lieutenant-colonel in the quartermaster's department, and upon the retirements spoken of above, together with Lieut.-Col. C. H. Tompkins, of this city, to receive promotion to a full colonelcy. Gen. Holabird, as he is usually called, from his brevet rank, was stationed in St. Paul as chief quartermaster of the department of Dakota from 1866 to 1872, and is well known in St. Paul, where, as elsewhere throughout Minnesota, he had considerable property interests. Holabird saw a great deal of arduous service on the staff during the war, was chief quartermaster for Gen. N. P. Banks in the South, and when that gentleman was relieved from command, was continued in his position by Gen. B. F. Butler. He is now, and has been for some time, stationed at Washington, where he is very popular, and, indeed, on all sides is spoken of as a more than ordinarily efficient and intelligent officer. Stranger things have happened than his elevation to stellar dignities.

Last and least in point of rank among the aspirants, is Capt. J. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, now in Washington on duty. The captain is a warm personal friend of the President-elect, and hopes, it is whispered, that Meigs will not be re-elected until the expiration of the present administration, and that then he will step into his shoes.

WHAT GENERAL SCHOFIELD SAYS.

This is certainly a season in which high officers of the Army are disposed to free their minds. The latest evidence of this disposition is an interview held by a N. Y. Herald reporter with General Schofield, which ran substantially as follows:

He spoke first of the publication by Maj. Gardner's friends of a portion of the correspondence concerning the Porter Court-martial.

"Major Gardner," he said, "is a very ambitious young lawyer, who has allowed his ambition to 'get away with him.' So long as his offences were hidden in the recesses of the War Department they could do no harm to the discipline of the Army. But now I presume he will have to be given an opportunity to explain himself before a military court."

"What has been the history of this difficulty?"

"Gardner's trouble has been growing on him for several years. In 1874 Secretary Belknap detailed him as Professor of Law at West Point. He wanted to convert his temporary detail into a permanent professorship. I opposed and defeated the bill in Congress, not thinking it best for the interests of the Academy. An incident in connection with that matter shook my confidence in the Major's character. Then, when his four years' detail was up, in 1878, it became my duty, under the orders of the War Department, to decide whether he should remain on duty longer, or another officer be detailed. I thought it best for the Academy that a change be made. Major Gardner did not enjoy the confidence of his colleagues of the Academic Board or of the officers generally. I adhered to my decision in spite of appeals in his behalf, but recommended that he be appointed recorder of the Porter Board, to allay any feelings which might be produced by the loss of his professorship. Perhaps he did not know that his appointment as recorder was due to me. At all events, I think it did not have the desired effect. It was an act of consideration on my part which, like others of the same kind, have operated to my own disadvantage. However, the Major started off as recorder very well. But presently an effort was made, backed by very high authority, to introduce as counsel to assist him a gentleman who was very familiar with the case, and especially interested in some of the officers whose military reputations were involved in it, and who might be important witnesses. Major Gardner was determined in his opposition to accepting any such assistance, and to remove the apparent ground for urging it, took upon himself the responsibility of guarding the interests of those other officers as well as of the Government."

"Gen. Pope and McDowell, I presume?"

"The General did not reply, but continued:—'That contract proved too large, I think, for any one lawyer to perform. Major Gardner became so far compromised by his multiple obligations that he was led into errors which the Board were compelled to condemn, and because of which they were compelled to withhold from him that confidence which a court naturally reposes in an impartial recorder. I refer simply to the facts without wishing to censure. It was an evil flowing not unnaturally from a grave defect in our military judicial system—namely, that by which the same person acts as both counsel and recorder. When that evil is aggravated by making the same recorder counsel for the government and at the same time for two or three other persons whose interests may be antagonistic, it is not strange that the Court might be led to doubt his impartiality as recorder. But, beyond all this, Major Gardner claimed a right to exercise certain judicial functions as a member of the Board. The Board emphatically negated that assumption by excluding him from the deliberations, declining his proposition that its report be placed in his custody, even under seal, and informing him that the report would not form any part of his record, but would be submitted by the Board to the Secretary of War.'

"Was it out of this action that the present difficulty arose?"

"Instead of accepting that decision with due subordination Major Gardner did what in the opinion of the Board made it necessary to report the facts to the Secretary of War for his action. The Secretary, in the exercise of his discretion, decided simply to file the report in the War Department until it should be seen what further action should be called for."

"What did Major Gardner do then?"

"That report of the Board having come to the knowledge of Major Gardner he first endeavored to have it withdrawn from the official file, and, failing in that, filed with it what the papers called a 'memorandum,' which has now been sent to the Senate. I have no desire to comment upon those acts of Major Gardner, but prefer to leave it to his peers in the Army to judge of their character. It is due to Major Gardner to say that he endeavored last winter to have those papers, which have now been sent to the Senate, withdrawn from the War Department. He induced General Sherman to use his influence with me to obtain my consent to have that done, and I conferred with the other members of the Board about it. But his request was declined, the members believing that such grave offences as he appeared to have committed ought not to be thus passed over. The correspondence on that subject will doubtless also be sent to the Senate, and, I think, enable the public to see the matter more clearly. This would not have been done but for the recent publication."

In regard to the Whitaker case Gen. Schofield said: "I do not know how to make officers of an army by 'lifting up the meek and lowly.' I would do all in my power to lift them up, but if they could not get up without lifting I would take care not to put them in command of troops. The proposed revolution at West Point will, if it succeeds, totally change the character which has given the Military Academy a worldwide renown and placed its graduates among the foremost servants of the Republic."

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of this association was held at Washington, on the evening of the 4th instant. Lieut. Commander R. D. Hitchcock, president, from the organization, declined a renomination, and Captain T. Scott Fillebrown was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. Commander H. L. Howison and Medical Inspector Adrian Hudson were elected first and second vice-presidents respectively. Lieut. J. D. Keeler, Lieut. Commander J. E. Noel, Lieut. G. P. Colvocoresses, Lieut. J. A. Rodgers, Lieut. Commanders R. D. Hitchcock, C. E. Black, and F. M. Greene, Paymaster T. T. Caswell, Commander G. W. Coffin, Master G. A. Merriam, Captain R. S. Collum, U. S. Marine Corps; Passed Assist. Engrs. B. B. Hine, H. Webster, and W. S. Moore, and Lieuts. A. Dunlap, Karl Rohrer, Chas. H. Judd, S. L. Graham, and B. L. Edes, were elected as resident directors, and Lieut. J. H. Moore, Commanders A. P. Cooke, and E. O. Matthews, Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, Chief Engineer W. H. King, Paymaster James Hoy, Lieut. Commanders C. M. Thomas and Chas. O'Neil, Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, Passed Assist. Surg. S. A. Brown, and Lieut. H. Winslow, as non-resident directors.

Of the 28 amendments proposed to the By-Laws, Nos. 1, 2, 8, 11, 12, and 13, failed to receive three-fourths of the votes cast, and were lost. The remaining amendments were adopted almost unanimously. The greatest number polled upon any question was 212, though there were personally present, or represented by proxy, 231 of the 298 members.

INVENTORS AND ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

It is proposed to form a new committee of ordnance in England, in response to civilian demands which visit the British ordnance authorities with criticisms, much like those so familiar to our own ordnance officers. The Engineer says:

"There undoubtedly exists at the present time a strong feeling of discontent at our War Office tribunals, such as deserves to be fairly recognized and answered, even if based on unreasonable grounds; and we think we can show that it is not altogether unreasonable. We say 'not altogether' advisedly: for we hold that the most fundamentally important elements in a committee are secured by us in a very high degree. A celebrated Prussian general who visited England a few years since was asked whether he did not consider that certain special scientific elements ought to be imported into some of our departments. 'No,' he replied, 'you have a thing nobody else has got, you have perfect honesty. We have not got it; the Russians have not got it; the French have not got it. None of us pretend to have it. You have it and you keep it. If you want special science you can buy it outside; you cannot buy honesty; you have got it now—keep it.' We may take this in the highest sense as implying that questions on war material in this country are settled by those who have no cause to be interested in the decision they give. Manufacturers and inventors may find, and do find doubtless, in some officers much prejudice, but it is a great matter for them to be sure that they are dealing only with prejudice and nothing worse; and of this we feel assured, that any reasonable man who has been much thrown in contact with British officers is satisfied:

"That officers have such scientific acquirements that they are capable of developing the highest manufacturing abilities is not to be questioned. Names of those who have done so at once suggest themselves; but such a standard was not attained under the circumstances of which we are now speaking. It is natural therefore that manufacturers in proposing questions touching matters requiring almost life-long experience to understand, should desire to meet someone who obviously grasps and masters the questions at issue. Occasionally, it is true, an officer makes a peculiarly good manufacturing suggestion. The clever proposal of a young engineer officer, to which we owe our broad armor plates, is a case in point; but speaking generally, we need special manufacturing experience to pronounce on special manufacturing questions, and if this was recognized in the days of the original Armstrong and Whitworth, and Iron plate Committees, the present working of the five years' system, and the rapid progress of manufacture generally, makes it more than ever necessary. Beyond this, however, there is no use blinking the fact that it is felt that there has been an inclination to regard an inventor as too much a sort of natural enemy. This is not altogether to be wondered at. Probably few of our readers are aware of the nonsense that committees have

had to consider. The Plate Committee, for instance, had to deal with proposals to raise armor-clad vessels into the air, or to submerge them by means of large forceps, and to supply vessels with a small shield running on rails on the side of a ship, which was to be brought on to any spot at which an enemy's gun was pointed, so as to intercept the shot; while the Committees on Small Arms were asked to try a rifle which the inventor thought too unsafe to fire from his own shoulder—at all events more than once or twice. It can hardly be wondered at if a certain amount of experience in meeting hopelessly impracticable proposals engenders the sort of instinct to repel inventors that a relieving officer has in dealing with underserving paupers, where inertia is apt to take the place that should be occupied by active untiring discrimination. Moreover, there has existed a tendency that is, we think, scarcely fair, to search out among obsolete stores of ancient inventions something roughly resembling any new design, with which to dispute the claim to originality. For example, there was discovered in the Rotunda collection of small arms at Woolwich a piece of the reign of Henry VIII., that opened at the breech with a hinge of the same general form as that of the Snider system of conversion. As a curiosity this might be interesting, but it could be no plea to urge against Snider's claim on the government for a design the value of which consisted in the application of a rifled barrel and lock of a muzzle loader to an efficient breech loading system by a simple, inexpensive, mechanical operation. Henry VIII.'s arm could not and did not suggest the change, but was only discovered after it was successfully applied. Similar illustrations might be quoted of what we mean. We do not say that the discovery of Henry VIII.'s musket actually militated against Snider's claim, but we believe that there was too strong a tendency in this direction."

This sounds very much as though it were written on this side of the Atlantic, but we observe that the paper we find it in is dated at London.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE CLAUSE FOR COAST DEFENCES—ITS FATE.

It was the noble Congressman that from his seat uprose,
A clause for coast defences puissant to oppose;
"And be it, Mr. Speaker, for fort or yet for gun,
I'm down on these expenditures—down on 'em, every one!"

Wars, sir, are done; their game of wrath is of the fading past,
And the peace that was to hover has hovered faint at last:
Who fears you well to earth may raise, and cannon huge do mount,
And ball and bomb cast in the sea, as things of no account.

Or granting war; it's time enough your bastions tall to build,
When war's at hand, and peace is commencing to be killed;
Moreover, when on the sea our ships you've lavished sums untold,
Here comes some newer patent fort to supersede the old.

Fleets at your ports? their shot to fling, or ransom claim galore,
Enough at once with forts to stand full half your coast, or more?
Fleets, sir, are myths; or should they come, they're too well off
themselves,
As likewise far too proud to rob, or rummage safes or shelves.

No sir; the babe is all unborn like things with these to see;
Or if he's not, a people to themselves a wall should be;
We saved our dimes in days of agony, and lo, where foremost stood
Our youth and valor nobly still the score to pay in blood!

They're chaffing us upon canals—Join Bull and eke Crapo—
They're asking, sir, how 'tis about that doctrine of Monroe;
Sir, scoring fort, or gun, or ship, and all are as to slaughter,
I cry hands off from Panama—'r she'll blow you out of water!

The bird upon our banner, sir, she's ready any day
To rend of their menagerie whatso comes in her way;
She spreads her wings, and soars aloft, and screams her battle
not,
And, sir, I'm down upon this clause, and ready for the vote!"

It was the valiant Congressman that in his seat sat down,
With a smile upon his visage, and a glory at his crown;
And the clause he thus had punished, by his vote, with others,
then,

Was knocked so high this session won't behold its face again!
TACYS, U. S. A.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J. A. states he is to be soon discharged from the Army on account of disability from wounds received in action, and asks if he could apply for pension before or after discharge, and to whom should he apply. ANSWER.—The application should properly be made after discharge, and to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. The certificate of disability on which discharge is made is naturally the main support of the claim for pension.

J. E. L. BUFFALO, writes: Can you tell me where I can procure blank books and forms for a thorough system of records and reports and returns, etc., for an Independent Battalion. Such as company orderly roll book, weekly report book, descriptive book, blotting book, order book, etc., and blanks for company monthly report, annual muster, etc., and like appropriate books for the battalion. ANSW.—We recommend J. R. L., to call on Chas. John C. Graves, commanding 6th N. Y. Buffalo, who can show him the best form of regimental and company books now in use, and can also give him definite information as to price, etc. If satisfied with the style, price, etc., he may then address Adjutant Silas B. Treat, 23 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, the originator of the system and owner of the copyright.

H. C. G. HARTFORD, asks: Can the following order be executed or not. A company being at a halt the order of "charge bayonets" is given, they execute the order, the next order was "forward march." Part of the company marched forward and the rest did not move; which was right? ANSW.—"Forward march" after "charge bayonets" is a correct order, and should be obeyed by the whole company.

J. B. F. asks: If a non-commissioned officer and a private were both absent from camp together on leave, has the former during such absence any control over the latter? ANSW.—In certain limited contingencies he has. If the private while absent misbehaved himself to the scandal of the service the non-commissioned would be derelict of duty if he were not to do his utmost to put a stop to bad conduct.

J. R. will find an answer to his inquiry concerning the training ship Minnesota in JOURNAL OF DEC. 8, 1880, (p. 401).

AMBITION asks: 1. How many vacancies of 2d Lieutenantcy are at present in the Army, and in which regiments? 2. Is it conditional that an applicant for a commission, if an enlisted man, should be a bona fide citizen of the United States? ANSW.—1. It is impossible to give, at any moment, the number of vacancies, as casualties are constantly occurring in the Army which often extend to every grade. 2. It is not.

PRINTERS asks if the Signal Service, U. S. A., enlists printers, what are the required branches of education to be proficient in, and is it necessary to make an application to the Chief Signal officer? ANSW.—Circular 8, of August 15, 1878, from the office of the Chief Signal officer gives full information as to the requirements for that branch of the service. Better apply to Gen. W. B. Hays, Washington, Chief Signal officer, for a copy of the circular.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief
NATHAN GOFF, JR., Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN W. HUNN, Chief Clerk.
DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.
STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

Chiefs of Bureaus.

BUREAU OF ORDINANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief*
Commander Alex. H. McCormick, assistant.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, *chief*
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William D. Whiting, *chief*
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore (relative rank) Richard L. Law, *chief*
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *assistant*
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutler, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore)
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Brock, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore)
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remey, Marine Corps, Judge Advocate General.
SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, *chief*.
HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Lieutenant J. C. P. de Kraft, *superintendent*.
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supt.*
NAVAL ASTRONOMY—Rear-Admiral D. McN. Fairfax.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS ABOARD.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Child.
COMMANDANTS NAVAL-YARDS AND STATIONS.
Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.
Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.
Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.
Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.
Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Captain J. E. Jouett, Nav. Sta., Pt. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.
COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
Colonel Commandant, Charles C. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.*

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Left Callao, Dec. 3, for Pisco, and returned on the 7th.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. In the hands of the workmen at the Mare Island Navy-yard, who are putting her in a condition to go to Panama. When she will be ready to leave is not yet known. The *Wachusett* is supposed to be at Panama waiting the arrival of the *Alaska*, in order to proceed along the Central American and Mexican coasts to San Francisco.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 14 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Hong Kong, Nov. 25. Admiral Clitz reports as follows: "Nov. 6 I received a letter from the U. S. Consul at Hong Kong, China, informing me of the wreck of the American ship *James Bailey*, Oct. 17, on the island of Hainan; that the master and crew had been driven away and the vessel plundered by the Chinese, and requesting me to send a naval vessel to the scene of the disaster. I immediately ordered the *Alert*, then lying at Shanghai, by telegraph, to proceed to Hong Kong, and sent written instructions there to her by mail. In a communication from Commander Huntington, dated Nov. 14, he informed me that he would leave Hong Kong Nov. 15, taking with him the late master of the *James Bailey*, and, in obedience to my instructions, would fully investigate the circumstances connected with the alleged outrage." In a letter dated Shanghai, China, Nov. 6, Commander Huntington sends to the Navy Department the particulars of a collision with a Chinese gunboat as follows:

Sir: In accordance with para. 99, page 45, Navy Regulations, I have the honor to report that the Chinese gunboat *Delta*, in passing down the Woosung River, off Shanghai, with the ebb tide, on the morning of the 3d inst., fell foul of this vessel. The only damage received was the breaking of a fore topmast studding sail boom, and some injury to the belted catamaran. The commander of the *Delta* came on board very promptly, to inquire into the damage, offer to pay the expense of repairs. He informed me that it was against his judgment that he had sailed with the ebb, but his orders from the provincial Governor were positive, and he also added that the cost of all repairs, both to his own ship and to the *Alert*, would have to be paid by himself. The cost of the repairs to the *Alert* will probably not exceed twenty-five dollars, as the new boom will be made by our own mechanics. I declined receiving any money from the commander of the *Delta*.

In connection with this report, I take pleasure in calling your attention to the meritorious conduct of two of the men on board the *Alert*. At the time of the collision, John Ross, seaman, was knocked overboard from the fore yard. John P. Gill, quartermaster gunner, and Asa Flick, ordinary seaman (apprentice), immediately jumped into the river, and assisted Ross to the grab rope, when he passed a howl around him, which he was hoisted on board, in a half-dazed condition. The spring ebb tide, at the time, was running by the log 3 k. o. s. per hour.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Arthur B. Yates. Arrived at Sacrificos Anchorage, Dec. 17, eight days from Key West—two of which were under steam and six under sail. She had pleasant weather and favorable winds until within twenty-four hours of Sacrificos. Comdr. Yates communicated with Dr. Trowbridge, U. S. Consul, and learning that yellow fever prevailed to a limited extent at the port—but confined to the city—decided to have no communication with the shore except what was absolutely necessary. In about two days would leave for Tuspan. Health of all on board good. Arrived at Pensacola Jan. 3. Going to Cuba and then to Key West.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. Left Chefoo, China, Oct. 27, with the *Alert* as convoy, and arrived at Shanghai Oct. 29. Left Shanghai, Nov. 19, in obedience to telegraphic orders, and proceeded to Tientsin, prepared to winter there, but should the *Palos* succeed in reaching Tientsin, the *Ashuelot* will be ordered to return to Shanghai to be ready for future service.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (a. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at League Island, Nov. 29.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Arrived at Norfolk, Dec. 30, from Washington.

What service she is to be employed on is not known. The object in sending her from Washington was to prevent her being frozen in.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. Left Norfolk, Dec. 19, for the Mediterranean.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska, Nov. 15.

Kearsarge, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Left Lynn Haven Bay, Dec. 2, and arrived at St. Thomas Dec. 13. She had a fairly good passage, having kept well to the eastward, in the hope of getting into the trades, but experienced none of them. For the last three days had light S. W. winds. During the passage she went directly over the position marked "Orion" on chart 21, lat. 34 deg. 45 min. N., long. 72 deg. 25 min. W., but saw nothing. The day was fine, with sufficient swell to allow of seeing any danger, at or near the surface, at a long distance. No discolored water was seen, and no indication whatever of rocks or shoals. Very few vessels were at St. Thomas—one barkentine and two schooners being the only American ones. Six English and two German steamers were in port. No other man-of-war present. Health of the port considered good. She took on board the mails for the *Tennessee* and left for Bridgetown, Barbadoes, where she arrived Dec. 18. Some trouble had occurred between the Consul and the American barkentine *Elvina*, which Comdr. Pickens settled through the interposition of the governor.

LAKEWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. At Callao, Dec. 8.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. At Montevideo, Nov. 20. All in excellent health. She would leave about Dec. 10 for Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, as the warm season was approaching at Montevideo.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Arrived at New York, Nov. 17.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai.

Nipisio, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Ordered to Villefranche to replenish her stores and for inspection.

Palos, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. Admiral Clitz reports, Nov. 27, as follows: "The *Palos* left Shanghai for Tientsin, China, Nov. 13, and returned Nov. 16, with her piston injured and her boilers in a very leaky condition, being unable to proceed. Commander Cotton, the senior officer present, notified me of the fact while at Nagasaki, and the *Ashuelot* was ordered by telegraph to Tientsin. Repairs on the *Palos* are being pushed to the utmost, in hopes of being able to send her to Tientsin for the winter before the close of navigation. Should the *Palos* succeed in reaching Tientsin, it is my intention to order the return of the *Ashuelot* to Shanghai, to be ready for future service."

PENACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. a. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Sailed from San Francisco, Jan. 2, for Acapulco, Mexico.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. At Washington.

POWHEAT, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Arrived at New York from Newport, R. I., Dec. 23.

Gas and Grog too much Combined for Poor Jack.—The New York Times of Jan. 4 says: "R. B. Reynolds, a sailor on the *Pouchatan*, hired a room at the Van Dyke House, No. 29 Bowery, on Saturday night. He was intoxicated when he went to bed. Yesterday morning a strong odor of gas was noticeable and was traced to the room in which Reynolds slept. The door was burst open and the sailor was found dead in bed, suffocated by the gas from the open burner. Before retiring he had blown out the gas instead of turning it off. His remains were removed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held."

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 23.

In the early part of November, an Italian steamer entering Smyrna ran down the English bark *Ayton* at anchor. The *Quinnebaug* was inside and observed the collision. Orders were promptly given to lower boats, which hurried to the assistance of the bark. Lieut.-Comdr. Kennedy and his men were soon on board. The pumps were put at work, and the bark was saved from total loss. The agents and insurance associations were profuse in their thanks, and the newspapers were filled with flattering notices of the affair. The Consul at Smyrna brought the matter officially to the attention of the Secretary of State, who communicated it to the Navy Department.

Richmond, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Shanghai, Nov. 24. In a letter dated Shanghai, China, Nov. 27, 1880, Rear-Admiral Clitz reports that he left Yokohama, Nov. 7, and arrived, Nov. 9, at Kobe, where he exchanged visits with the Vice-Governor of Hiogo. Left Kobe, Nov. 15, and arrived, Nov. 17, at Nagasaki, Japan, where visits were exchanged with the Governor and a thorough inspection made of the naval storehouse, in charge of P. A. Paymaster W. W. Barry. It was found in a very commendable condition. "I left Nagasaki," writes Admiral Clitz, "Nov. 18, and while steaming through the Simonski Straits my flag was saluted in passing by the German frigate *Vinda*, which salute was returned gun for gun. I arrived at Shanghai, China, Nov. 21. I found in port the English vice-admiral and the French rear-admiral." After giving a report of the movements of the vessels of the squadron, which will be found under the heading of the several vessels, Admiral Clitz says: "I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter received from the U. S. Minister at Peking, relating to the action taken by him in regard to the proposed expedition under command of Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Greene. In compliance with a notification from the captain of the Spanish man-of-war, now lying at this post, it is my intention to dress ship to-morrow in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the King of Spain."

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Baltimore.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. a. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. At Montevideo, Nov. 20, having arrived Nov. 13, seven days from Santa Catharina, Brazil. All well on board. H. B. M. ship *Garnet* was found in port, having left Rio, Sept. 19, with yellow fever on board. The *Garnet* had suffered from fever last year, and as she was the only vessel which had left Rio up to Sept. 19 with yellow fever, she is supposed to have the germs of the disease in her.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Yokohama, Nov. 27.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 3 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Arrived at Washington, Dec. 25.

Tennessee, 1st rate, 20 guns (f. a. s. a. s.), Capt.

D. B. Harmony. Arrived at Bridgetown, Dec. 18, fifteen days from Lynn Haven Bay. Officers and crew in excellent health. She encountered generally good weather, but an unusually broad belt of light airs and calms. The trade winds were not met with until in lat. 15 deg. 45 min. N., long. 58 deg. 17 min. W. Health of Barbadoes good. The fever still prevails at Martinique. Would prevent her touching there. In a week's time she would sail for Port Spain, Trinidad.

Ticonderoga, 2d rate, 9 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Is still at Mare Island, getting ready for her passage to Hampton Roads, via Cape Horn. It was supposed she would be able to have started long since, but it appears that having once gotten into the hands of the Navy-yard people, they are determined to "prepare her" even if it takes all winter. Some days, perhaps weeks, yet may roll away before her departure.

Trenton, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. a. s. a. s.), Captain At Villefranche, Dec. 3.

Vandalia, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. At New York. Completed repairs on her engines on Friday, Dec. 31, and would have sailed immediately for the West Indies had not the ice in the river prevented her from getting her powder from Ellis Island. Several attempts have been made to approach the Island with the yard tug, but the accumulation of ice and low water have thus far prevented success. She will leave as soon as the ammunition is taken on board. Will sail for St. Thomas, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbadoes, Granada, Port Spain, Porto Cabello, Curacao, Savanilla, Aspinwall, Havana, and Key West. Expects to be in Havana before the end of March.

Wachusett, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Edw. F. Lull. At Panama, Dec. 4.

Wyoming, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Expected to leave Leghorn for Naples Dec. 15, then return to Villefranche sometime in February.

Yantic, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Merrill Miller. Left Norfolk yard, Jan. 3, for the magazine, to take in powder preparatory to going to sea. She is bound to Charleston, Port Royal, Porto Rico, Samarra, Puerto Plata, St. Domingo, Cape Haytien, Puto Prince, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Bocas del Toro, Greytown, Key West, Havana, Vera Cruz, and Pensacola. Went to sea Jan. 4.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo boat (a. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (a. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship, At Chibabote.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

St. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WARREN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catkill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mapache*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandou, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Norfolk *Landmark* of Dec. 30 gives these items: The board established to regulate the wages of the workmen of the yard for the current quarter finished their labors yesterday, and forwarded the report to Washington. The rate of the present pay has not been cut down.... The steamer *Fish Hawk*, belonging to the Fish Commission, has had her metal sheathing raised above the water line, in order to protect her from the ice, and with her tender, the *Lookout*, will be ready for duty in a few days.... The same paper, of Jan. 4, says: The sloop-of-war *Juniata* will not be brought here from League Island for repairs.... The usual boards for the examination of apprentices of the yard commenced work yesterday.... The work of taking the machinery out of the *Canandaigua* has been completed, and the ship will be placed in the dock very soon.

A PANAMA despatch of Dec. 25 says: The following men-of-war are now in Callao: United States—*Adams* and *Lackawanna*; Her Britannic Majesty's—*Triumph*, flagship; *Shannon*, *Osprey*, and *Thetis*; French—*Droches* and *Husard*; German *Ariane*; Italian—*Archimedes* and *Gari-baldi*. The Brazilian gunboat *Vila de Oliveria* has arrived in Valparaiso, where she has been well received and her officers much flattered and feted. The Argentine gunboats *Uruguay* and *Parana*, armed with breech-loading Elswick guns, were, at latest dates, about to leave Buenos Ayres for Callao. Altogether the foreign fleet will shortly be the most powerful ever seen at one time in the Pacific. Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Gurriel*, recently in the Pacific, is reported in quarantine at Montevideo with yellow fever on board.

A PHILADELPHIA despatch of Jan. 4 says: The cases of the cross libels filed in the Admiralty Court of this district by the British steamship *Scots Greys* and the Havana steamer *Santiago de Cuba* were decided this morning by Judge Butler. The decree of the court dismisses the libel of the *Santiago*, claiming \$16,300 damages against the British steamer and enters judgment in favor of the *Scots Greys* for full damages, which are alleged in her libel at \$19,500. The collision out of which these cases arose took place on the Delaware River, below Gloucester, on the 19th of July, 1879. The *Scots Greys* was proceeding up the river toward New York. Just before the collision the *Greys* starboarded, in order to follow the turning of the channel, and at the same time the helm of the *Santiago* was ported and a signal sounded. This turned the bows of both vessels toward the Pennsylvania shore, and on the western side of the channel they encountered each other with terrific force, both ships going at full speed. The *Scots Greys* omitted to

signal. Counsel for the British steamer contended that a foreign vessel, when navigating American waters, is not bound by the signal regulations of the United States inspectors, and that these regulations were designed by Congress to be local and domestic in their operation. This is a new question and the court has sustained this view of it.

The *Vallejo Chronicle* in its issues of Dec. 17 and 22, 1880, discusses at great length the recent Court-martial of Timothy Mahoney, a sailor on the *Ticonderoga*, taking sides with Mahoney.

We have received a copy of a brief circular on restoration to naval rank, which no doubt has been widely circulated. Its motto is, "The advancement of one is the degradation of many;" and, after quoting from the report of the House Naval Committee, in the 44th Congress, against the promotion of Captain, then Commander, Law, the circular closes as follows: "Capt. Law's proper remedy lies in submitting his case to a board of three officers, not below the grade of rear-admiral, as provided for by Joint Resolution for the relief of Bushrod B. Taylor, and other naval officers." (45th Congress, 2d Session, H. R. 162, June 12, 1878.)

The Norfolk *Landmark* of Dec. 29 says: "The Construction Department took out the masts and commenced yesterday to repair the *Pinna*. She will have new cabins built and new boilers put in and be generally overhauled.... The Equipment Department is engaged in repairing and putting in order the moorings along the water front of the yard.... Chief Engineer W. H. King reported for duty yesterday, having fully recovered from his late illness.... Workmen were engaged yesterday in making preparations to raise the large derrick, by which the heavy pieces of granite of the monument on Court street are to be placed in position.

E. M. VAN BUREN, of Washington Market, supplies the men in the marine barracks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard with meat. On the day before Christmas he sent over a double quantity in order to give his employees a holiday. The marines are allowed so many ounces of meat per day, but their cook regarded the extra quantity as due to the butcher's observance of holiday customs, and served the whole amount in one day. This gave rise to a grave question. The Government would only pay for the regular quantity. The cook could not make up the deficiency. Meat had to be procured for the following day, and was procured elsewhere, for the men had to be fed. Mr. Van Buren had supplied all his contract had called for, and it had been accepted and eaten. Capt. Bishop, the commanding officer, attempted to lift the matter out of the jurisdiction of the naval code by writing to Mr. Van Buren a description of the pleasures of the Christmas feast, and by adding a request that he "compromise and call it square." Mr. Van Buren is making creditable attempts to view the matter from this elevated holiday standpoint.—*N. Y. Sun*.

As to dockyard versus contract work the *United Service Gazette* says: "It is the experience of those whose opinions are worth having, that 'on a push' the Royal dockyards are not only more capable of doing a job of work, such for instance as putting new boilers in a ship and refitting her for sea than any private yard, but that the work is done in less time and at less cost."

The carpenters of the British navy are beginning to think themselves entitled to rank as commissioned officers, and are not content with the warrant, like their brethren the gunner and boatswain. They say that they were not educated in the service like the warrants of the seaman class, but brought a profession along with them.

SERGEANT ALFRED FLETCHER, R. M. A., has put the English marines at the head of the regular forces in the rifle practice of 1879. Sergeant Fletcher has come out as the best shot in the army not merely with a point or two, as he was no fewer than eight points ahead of number two on the list. He thus gains the silver medal, and the Admiralty also give him a special award of £20. Where are our marines?

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Dec. 31.—Lieutenant Benj. S. Richards, to duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on the 15th of January.
Ensign Omenzo G. Dodge and Midshipmen N. J. L. T. Halpine and Albert W. Grant, to the receiving ship *Passaic*, Navy-yard, Washington.

DETACHED.

Dec. 31.—Sailmaker Wm. Cuddy has reported his return home, having been detached from the Trenton, European Squadron, on the 6th of December, and has been placed on waiting orders.

CHANGES ON ASIATIC STATION.

Lieutenant F. P. Gilmore was detached from temporary duty on board the *Richmond* and ordered to the *Monocacy* as navigator on the 23d of November.

Lieutenant Fredk. Singer was transferred to the *Richmond* from the *Monocacy* on the 23d of November.

Master L. V. Joutet reported for duty on the station on the 13 of November and was ordered to duty on board the *Monocacy* on the 23d of November.

REVIEWING THE LOSS OF THE *HURON*.—It is a little more than three years since, on Nov. 24, 1877, the fine ship *Huron* was wrecked off at Kitty Hawk beach, on the North Carolina coast, 64 miles southward of Cape Henry, and 105 officers and men, out of her complement of 139, were lost in the sea. In the *N. Y. Herald* of last Monday this terrible story is retold, with a view to discussing the coast currents south of Cape Hatteras. The conclusion is reached that there is no inshore ocean current there, and that wind-set and tidal currents are misnamed; while with regard to the *Huron*, after an exceedingly elaborate study of facts and probabilities, the writer reaches the conclusion that the *Huron* went ashore, from the following reasons:

"First—Because her commander and navigating officer, more familiar with foreign coasts (where their duty most frequently led them) than with our own, knew not the power of the lee-set of a southeaster. Therefore, they took too short a departure, considering the weatherly (?) qualities of their ship. Had they taken a departure ten miles from Cape Henry, instead of five or six, she would have passed Kitty Hawk safely, and before accident could have occurred daylight would have disclosed to them their whereabouts and enabled them to claw off.

"Second—Because, in all probability, sensitive to blame for what a niggardly and parsimonious system of administration would call an undue use of coal, they did not attempt to drive her sufficiently fast to make up for the heaviness of the sea, and so made much more lee-

way than they imagined—in fact were during the last five or six hours practically holed. This is, of course, only conjecture; but it is conjecture borne out by so many facts in the cases of other vessels that it is worthy of mention. It is hard for us to conceive of a steam sloop-of-war unable, under a full head of steam, to make more than two miles and three-quarters in an hour with the aid of sails even in a gale of wind.

"Third—Because the ship was stopped from five to six minutes each time they sounded (vide Mr. Warburton's account), and thereby her reckoning was lost entirely. Had they sounded regularly without stopping (using a 'pressure lead') they would have been more sure of their position.

"Fourth—(And this is unquestionable)—Because the soundings were not correctly reported. In his exceedingly clear statement in the *United Service Magazine* (January, 1879), Mr. Warburton states that the last sounding was taken 'a few minutes before' she struck, 'that sounding being reported from ten to twelve fathoms.' This is utterly impossible unless we represent the vessel as going at the rate of thirteen knots for the beach; for the depth, on her course, at three-eighths of a mile from the part of the beach where she struck are from three to four fathoms, and at two miles and three-quarters from eight and a half to ten fathoms; and even measuring at right angles to the beach instead of along the course, we find three and a quarter fathoms at three-eighths of a mile from shore, eight fathoms a mile and a quarter off, and ten fathoms two miles and a quarter distant! So it is utterly impossible that the ship could have struck when she did had the soundings been correctly reported. Having had considerable experience in night soundings, the writer is well aware how difficult it is to obtain a good leadman—one who will give soundings taken at night and with a common lead with accuracy; and here again the value of the 'pressure' lead speaks for itself. Should any doubt arise as to the accuracy of the above statements, it can be set at rest by consulting the large Coast Survey chart of this vicinity, from which the above measurements were taken.

"And to conclude, the dreadful disaster having happened, the ship ashore and the sea making a clean breach over her; nearly all, if not all of the lost 105 might have been safely landed, had it not been that, in obedience to a system of false economy that cannot be too strongly reprobated, and which, in any country but ours would not be tolerated one moment, the Life Saving Service at Kitty Hawk Beach and all along the coast was represented by locked doors and a deserted hut. In these matter-of-fact days there are very few people of sensitive consciences; but if the men who are responsible for the closing of the stations during the summer months in order to save the pittance paid to the crews and station masters, ever think of the bow of the *Huron* projecting from the cruel waves and the four dead sailors turning their white faces mutely to the sky, their feelings are not to be envied. In this particular, as well as in many others, this free country might well take pattern from monarchical England."

TRIALS OF H. M. S. "INFLEXIBLE."

A SERIES of trials has just been carried on by the Lords of the Admiralty for the purpose of obtaining accurate data regarding the 80-ton guns of the famous turret ship "Inflexible." Three of these Woolwich infants were got into position—two in the aft turret and the other in the fore turret. They had been exhaustively tested at the proof butts in the government marshes at Woolwich, but the question still remained, how the ship would stand their use. The London papers of Dec. 17, 18, 20 and 23, 1880, contain elaborate descriptions of these trials, the substance of which is as follows:

On Dec. 16 the "Inflexible" weighed anchor and was taken some ten or twelve miles off the east end of the Wight, and shortly after noon a scaling charge of a hundred and thirty pounds was fired from each of the guns. The guns and turrets are worked by hydraulic gear manufactured by the Elswick Ordnance Company, and the colossal weights were manipulated with precision, and without a hitch or misadventure of any kind. The sponging and loading of the guns is carried out underneath the armored deck of the citadel; the magazines and shell room are outside the citadel. Forward and aft, but beneath the armored deck, is a protected communication with the citadel, by means of an inclined trunk or tunnel at each end extending from the level of the magazine flat directly up inside the citadel. The powder and shell for two guns are placed on a trolley and taken upon a line of rails to the foot of this trunk, up which both trolley and ammunition are raised by means of hydraulic lift to the top, and thence conveyed by another line of rails immediately under the muzzle of the guns, raised to the loading position by a hydraulic lift, and rammed home by a hydraulic rammer. The first shot was fired from the fore turret. The projectile weighed 1,700 lbs. and the charge of powder was 300 lbs. No injury to the hull or superstructure resulted. The next two shots were fired from the after turret, and in the course of the afternoon nine shots, the charges being eventually increased to 400 lbs., were fired. The experience of succeeding discharges were almost the same as the first, the first seven shots being fired horizontally, and the other two at a slight depression. Some shots were fired on the beam, and some just before it. At 6 p. m. the "Inflexible" returned to her anchorage at Spithead.

The next morning the "Inflexible" steamed away to the eastward, some miles beyond the Mab, to resume her trials. In all 21 rounds were fired with full charges consisting of 450 lbs. of prismatic powder and 1,700 lb. projectiles. The guns were discharged separately, two together, and once all three simultaneously, in each case the Woolwich vent being used and the electric contact being effected in the citadel. The guns were at different degrees of elevation, varying up to eight

degrees from the horizontal, and they were trained at 35 degrees from abeam. The hydraulic presses answered their purposes admirably, and though at the time of firing the maximum momentum of each gun is equivalent to 120 tons, the greatest recoil was only four feet.

Throughout the trials the hull of the ship was not appreciably affected, but this is accounted for by her being in a seaway and by the tonnage to be moved being represented by 9,000. Five men would, of course, have the direction of each gun in time of action, but yesterday at the time of firing none were allowed to remain in the turrets but the officials whose presence was necessary. The general anticipation had been that the severest test would be the simultaneous discharge of the three guns, but the concussion was not felt to be proportionately more than that resulting from the fire of a single weapon. The three were fired over the starboard side of the ship, all trending aft, and as each possesses an independent set of hydraulic buffers, no additional strain was thrown upon the hydraulic arrangements. It should be explained, too, that the fore turret, from which one gun is absent, had been ballasted to the extent of 40 tons. The effect of firing upon the ship was the point upon which interest naturally concentrated, and those who had taken a rather pessimist view as to the damage likely to be occasioned to either the hydraulic fittings or the decks, and especially the superstructure, were agreeably disappointed. The ship came out of the ordeal practically uninjured, even the boat lying in her booms having escaped damage; but one hoisted for experimental purposes in the davits was destroyed when one of the weapons, with 70 degrees of training, was discharged. Mr. C. R. James, engineer, also sustained a punctured wound through approaching indiscreetly close to the rear of a gun, but it is not of a serious character. Apart from the absence of the development of any weakness in the ship, which is the highest testimony to the satisfactory character of the workmanship throughout, the experiments demonstrated that the electric light can be successfully used on board of men of war, even during an action. The engine and boiler rooms and also the battery were illuminated by the Brush electric light, sixteen lamps, each of 2,000 candle power, being brought into requisition, and in all these places the effect of the light was acknowledged to be equal to sunlight without being unpleasantly dazzling. Bow and masthead lights were also tentatively used. It had been feared that the concussion resulting from the discharge of such monster pieces of ordnance would have broken the carbons, and have thus extinguished the lights, as they were not designed for ships; but the lights were in no way injured by the trials, and the fluctuations they underwent were comparatively insignificant. The "Inflexible" returned to her anchorage at Spithead.

The *London Standard*, from which we take the various accounts we condense, says that the "Inflexible's" behavior when sustaining the effects of a discharge of a projectile of 1,700 lbs., with a charge of 450 lbs. of powder, was satisfactory in the extreme, for while the ship seemed to be lifted, as it were, out of the water, articles of furniture in the cabins were not displaced, and an officer who was writing at the time found that his ink bottle was not upset.

Having thus tried her guns it only remained to try her engines and her speed. With regard to this the *Standard* says: The steam trial which took place on Saturday morning, on the measured mile in Stokes Bay, near Portsmouth, proved that the splendid machinery of the ship, manufactured by Elder and Co., of Glasgow, is fully equal to the requirements, and, although the horse power and speed were not quite equal to that obtained on the sea trial made some time ago, this may be due in some measure to the alteration which has been made in the screw since that time, and undoubtedly to the fact that whereas on the former occasion the ship went fresh to her work, on Saturday she entered upon the trial under the disadvantage of having been under steam during the three previous days.

The force of the wind was about 4, with a smooth sea. The "Inflexible" is fitted with vertical compound engines, with three cylinders, one high pressure, 70 inches, and the other two low pressure, 90 inches; the length of the stroke being 4 feet. She made four runs at full boiler power over the measured mile, and realized 14.286 knots. She had previously made 14½ knots with two-bladed propellers, and now with four-bladed ones there was a falling off. It is supposed by some that the pitch of the screw is rather too small, as the boilers will not generate sufficient steam for the high velocity of the engine. The engines worked without a hitch of any kind, and the ventilation in the stokeholes was very satisfactory.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To William Heick, of San Francisco, for an explosive compound composed of honey and glycerine treated with nitric and sulphuric acids, chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash, prepared sawdust, and prepared chalk.

To Major Anson Mills, 10th U. S. Cavalry, for a loom for weaving cartridge belt fabric. While the loom is weaving the plain portions of the fabric at the ends of the belt, and between the loops or thimbles, the main take-up is operated; but while weaving a thimble it is automatically thrown out of action until plain fabric is to be again produced. The hooked instruments or needles of the thimble-take-up mechanism extend from the breast-beam backward through the dents of the reed. They are connected at their rear ends to a spring-supported rod, that allows a slight rising and falling movement of the needles and permits them to descend behind each weft of the thimble as it is beaten up by the reed.

To Major Anson Mills, 10th U. S. Cavalry, for a cartridge-belt. A woven cartridge-belt composed of a double fabric woven with thimbles or pockets on one thickness of the fabric, which extends only partly across the fabric, leaving at each edge a selvage composed of the full thickness of the double fabric. A cartridge-belt fabric composed of a double fabric having tubular selvages, and woven with thimbles on one thickness of, and extending only partly across the fabric.

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. J. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturgis, U. S. Army.

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The letter of Gen. Schofield and the "memorandum"
of Major Gardner, published in the JOURNAL of Dec.
25th, were the only documents sent to the Senate in re-
sponse to the call for the correspondence. It now
appears that Gen. Schofield sent two other letters in
answer to Major Gardner's "memorandum." In these
letters the General reiterated with new emphasis his
charges against the Major, asserting further that Major
Gardner had obtained the authority from the Secretary,
upon which he lays stress, by an *ex-parte* statement to
Mr. McCrary which misled him as to the facts. Gen.
Schofield's second letter was, we understand, in answer
to a request that he should comply with Major Gardner's
expressed wish to have the correspondence withdrawn
from the files of the War Department. General Scho-
field has called attention to these later letters, and they
will probably be sent to the Senate.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
240 Broadway, New York.

The year just closed has been, take it altogether, the most
prosperous the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has known since its
establishment in 1863. Our readers have found proof of this
prosperity in the enlargement and improvement of the paper.
Instead of the 832 pages included in 52 numbers of the regu-
lar sheet, we gave them during the year 1080 pages. As an
earnest of similar intentions for the year to come we give
this week twenty-eight pages.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The meagre display of orders under our heading of
Navy Gazette, is due to the fact that business at the
Navy Department has been practically at a stand still
during the week. Mr. Ramsey's term of office expired
on the 30th of December; and the Attorney General
deciding that he could not legally be reappointed, there
has been no one to sign orders since then.

On Thursday President Hayes sent to the Senate the
nomination of Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia, for
Secretary of the Navy. He is at present U. S. District
Attorney for West Virginia, and the fact that he re-
signs that position, with other indications, suggest his
continuance in office under the incoming administra-
tion. Secretary Goff entered the Volunteer service during
the war as adjutant of the 6th W. Virginia Cavalry,
and was on the 11th of Sept., 1863, appointed major of
the 4th W. Va. Cavalry, a six months' regiment. Dur-
ing his service with this regiment he was taken pris-
oner. His manners are very pleasant. He is very
fond of a good story, and can tell one even as well as
ex-Secretary Thompson. He is one of the most popular
men in West Virginia, and a fine speaker. Six years
ago he was the Republican candidate for Congress, and
came near being elected. Four years ago he ran for
Governor, and was beaten by Matthews, Democrat.
Senator Davis is reported as saying that he is a very
able and a very popular man, and will make an excel-
lent head of the Navy Department. His first appoint-
ment as district attorney was in May, 1872, by General
Grant, and he was reappointed by President Hayes in
May, 1877. It only remains to add that the Senate, in
Executive Session, instantly confirmed the nomination
of Secretary Goff, without any reference to committee
or other delay. The Navy will be glad to learn that
the interregnum is over, and that the Department is
once more in full working order.

THE CASE OF CADET WHITTAKER.

It will be fortunate for the Military Academy if the
Court-martial and the Court of Inquiry are found to
agree in their conclusions as to Cadet Whittaker. There is
some talk of new evidence in Whittaker's favor, but
there are no indications thus far that any thing has been
discovered to substantially alter the case, as adjudicated
upon at West Point, last summer. Whittaker has, in

substance, appealed, with the President's consent, from
a jury of graduates to one presided over by an officer
not of the alumni, and having a majority of non-gradu-
ates. As the case is to be reopened, no court could well
be chosen that would more completely relieve the Aca-
demy of the suspicion of partiality in its favor. The
selection of the Judge Advocate especially emphasizes
this; for Major Gardner will not be suspected, just now,
of undue tenderness towards General Schofield or the
Academy.

The transfer of the case from a Court of Inquiry to a
Court-martial is perfectly lawful, and hence, however
anxious we may be to see this troublesome question well
disposed of, nothing less than a reopening of the case
would satisfy the public opinion, whose hostile conclu-
sions would injure the whole Army not less than the
Academy. There is all the more reason for welcoming
such a court in the fact that the evidence of handwriting
which convicted Whittaker, in the minds of all unpreju-
diced judges, entirely apart from other evidence, was
furnished wholly by civilian experts, and is presumably
as available again as on the original inquiry. Hence
should two different sets of judges, one representing the
Academy, and the other the Army as a whole—that is,
with a small preponderance of non-graduates among its
members—come to the same conclusion, any vestige of
unjust prejudice excited against the institution by the
former popular excitement over the Whittaker case,
ought to be swept away.

The charges and specifications against Cadet Whit-
taker have been prepared at the office of the Judge
Advocate General for presentation to the court. They
allege false representations to the prejudice of the Mil-
itary Academy. The offence of perjury is, we believe,
one known only to the common law and is not recog-
nized by military law or by the United States Statutes.

THE NEW HELMET.

The determination to introduce the helmet in place
of the Army dress hat, which we announced last week,
takes final shape this week in the preparation of an
order authorizing the change. The helmet for foot
officers weighs complete, with all its trimmings, 11 oz.;
that for field officers and mounted officers 17½ oz. The
summer helmet weighs 10 oz. The helmet for the en-
listed men of the infantry, with all its ornaments,
weighs 8½ oz.; to that for mounted troops is to be added
the weight of cord, tassels, and plumes.

Following is the substance of the General Order
authorizing these changes. It is of course subject to
modification until finally authorized and officially pub-
lished. There is no prospect of any material change,
however, as the order is in type at the Adjutant-Gen-
eral's Office:

By direction of the Secretary of War the following modi-
fications in the uniforms of the Army is hereby made:
I. The dress cap for regimental officers and men will be
discontinued, and in lieu thereof the following are adopted:
Helmet for Field Officers, of the pattern on file in the
office of the Quartermaster-General. *Body*, cork, or other
suitable material, covered with black cloth, or of black felt,
at the option of the wearer. *Trimming*—Cords
and tassels, top piece and plume-socket; chain chin-straps and
hooks; eagle with motto, crossed cannon, rifles, or sabres—
all gilt; number of regiment in white on shield; plume,
of buffalo hair, white for infantry, yellow for cavalry, and red
for artillery.

*Helmet for Other Officers of Mounted Troops and Signal
Corps*, same as above, except that the color of the plume is
to be orange for the Signal Corps. The trimmings are as
follows: Top-piece and spike and chain chin-strap with hooks
and side buttons, eagle with motto, crossed rifles or cannon
—all gilt, with the number of the regiment on the shield in
white.

Officers' Summer Helmet.—*Body* of cork, as per pattern
in the office of the Quartermaster-General, covered with
white facing cloth; top-piece and spike and chain chin-strap
and hooks-gilt.

Helmet for all Mounted Troops.—*Body* of black felt, as
per pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General,
with leather chin strap. Large crossed cannon or sabres,
letter of company and number of regiment, plain side
buttons, top-piece and plume-socket—all brass. Horse hair
plumes and cords and band, with rings of the color of
the arm of service.

For all Foot Troops.—Of same pattern and material as for
mounted troops, with leather chin-strap and plain side
buttons; top-piece and spike of brass. *Trimming*—Com-
missary sergeants, a crescent of white metal; hospital
stewards, a wreath of brass with letter "U. S." in white
metal; engineers, a castle with letter of company; or-
nance, a shell and plume; artillery, crossed cannon; infan-
try, crossed rifles and letter of company and number of reg-
iment—all in brass.

The allowance of helmets will be one in the first, and one in
the third year of enlistment.

Cork summer helmets will, in hot climates be provided for
enlisted men as indicated in G. O., No. 72, A. G. O. 1880.

II. The issue of grey flannel shirts will be discontinued as
soon as the present stock in hand shall have been exhausted.
A shirt of dark blue flannel with pipings of the color of the
arm of service will be substituted therefor, which will be
issued at the rate of three in the first year, and two in each
of the second, third, fourth and fifth years of enlistment.
They may be worn in the summer without the blouse.

III. Only one blouse will hereafter be annually issued to
each enlisted man. This will be lined.

IV. Suitable knit undershirts, at the rate of three per year,
will be supplied in addition to the blue flannel shirts.

This order will go into effect, except for cavalry and light
batteries, on the 1st of July next, or as soon thereafter as
the supplies can be procured by the Q. M. Department for

cavalry and light batteries, whenever the present stock of helmets is exhausted by issues.

A new price list and table of allowances based upon these changes will be promulgated by the time this order goes into effect.

Officers may use the new helmet immediately if they so desire.

It will be seen that no change is made in the uniform of Staff officers. The increase of cost is quite insignificant, the estimate which accompanies the order showing the amount to be less than \$1,500—it is \$1,437.50.

THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.

In 1779 and 1780 there were in the Army 49 general officers of all branches of the service, and 2,469 regimental officers. Washington had the title of Commander-in-Chief, and he was commissioned in 1775. Of the major-generals, Charles Lee and Philip Schuyler, were commissioned in the same year. Gates, Green, and Heath were commissioned in 1776. "Old Put." was not a major-general until 1779. The Earl of Sterling, Mifflin, St. Clair, Lincoln, Benedict Arnold, La Fayette, De Kalb, How, and McDougal were of the date of 1777, and the Baron Steuben of 1778. There were no brigadiers appointed in 1775, but from '76 to '79 thirty were appointed, among them Knox, Mad Anthony Wayne, Clinton, Count Pulaski, and the Chevalier du Portail, who was chief engineer. Kosciuszko was colonel of engineers, appointed in 1776. L'Enfant was captain of engineers the same year. It was he who made the first plan of the city of Washington.

The Engineer Corps was officered almost entirely by the foreigners. It consisted of one brigadier-general, two colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, four majors, and three captains.

There was a corps of sappers and miners consisting of four captains, three captain-lieutenants, and one lieutenant.

There was one battalion and three independent companies of artillery, three legions, three regiments, and one independent troop of cavalry.

Of the infantry, New Hampshire furnished three regiments and two independent companies, Massachusetts furnished fifteen regiments, Rhode Island two regiments, Connecticut eight regiments, New York five regiments, Pennsylvania eleven regiments and three companies of rangers, Delaware one regiment, Maryland seven regiments, Virginia eleven regiments, North Carolina three regiments, South Carolina one regiment. There were two (so called) Canada regiments, one German regiment, one independent corps of 150 men, one regiment called "Warner's" regiment, four regiments composed of some consolidated regiments, one battalion of three companies composed of odds and ends, and one invalid regiment.

There were ninety-one organizations in all. The staff duty must have been performed by regimental officers or by civilian quartermasters and commissaries, and the medical service by hired physicians.

We have but very little account of the Army as it existed from the close of 1780 to 1784, when it was arranged by Washington under a resolution of Congress. In this arrangement Gen. Knox was commander-in-chief as major-general; Baron de Steuben was retained as inspector-general, with the rank of major-general; Timothy Pickering became quartermaster general (colonel); John Pierce was paymaster-general, and Samuel Hodgden the commissary of military stores. There was a corps of artillery composed of four companies, with 1 major commandant, 3 captains, 2 captain lieutenants, 7 lieutenants, and one surgeon's mate. Only two regiments of infantry were organized. One of these was made up of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire troops, and one which was called the 1st United States Infantry (now the 8d Infantry). The other was called the "1st American regiment of Infantry." The troops of this regiment had been engaged in every battle of any importance from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. Henry Jackson was its colonel, and the unfortunate William Hull, of Detroit memory, the lieutenant-colonel. Quite a number of its officers were the ancestors of officers who have been distinguished in our generation. Caleb Gibbs was the major. Among the captains and lieutenants were Thomas Hunt, Joseph Potter, Thos. H. Cushing, Nathaniel Stone, John Adams, Jeremiah Lord, and Charles Selden. The father of the late Gen. Leavenworth was the surgeon's mate. In the other regiment Josiah Horman was the lieutenant-colonel commandant, and among the captains and lieutenants were John Mercer, William Pennington, John Armstrong, Andrew Henderson, Nathan McDowell and Ebenezer Denny.

There was no material increase in the Army until about 1800. Then General Wilkinson came to the head of the Army as brigadier-general. Wade Hampton and Peter Gansevoort were also brigadiers. Robert Brest

became Paymaster of the Army. There was one regiment of artillery, one regiment of light artillery, one regiment of light dragoons, seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of riflemen. The engineer corps was re-established, and in it we find the names of some of the most estimable men the country has ever produced. Jonathan Williams was the colonel, Jared Mansfield, lieutenant-colonel, Alexander Macomb and Joseph G. Swift (the first graduate of the U. S. Military Academy), majors; Walter K. Armistead, George Bomford, William McRea and Charles Gratiot were captains; and among the lieutenants were Alden Partridge, Eleazer D. Wood, Jas. G. Totten and Sylvanus Thayer. These men are almost of our own time, for the most of their faces were familiar to the older officers now in the Army.

The following late despatches reach us from Washington just before going to press: A Board to consist of Major F. H. Parker and Captains Chas. Shaler and Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department, has been appointed, to meet at the Army Buildings, New York, January 25, to examine lieutenants of the Line for transfer to the Ordnance corps. Lieutenants Andrews, 5th Cavalry, and J. T. French, Jr., 4th Artillery, have been ordered before the Board. Major Witcher, of the Pay Department, has been ordered to the Division of the Pacific. Captain R. M. Taylor, 20th Infantry, has been ordered to conduct recruits to the Department of Texas, and then to rejoin his station. Lieut. John T. Morrison, 10th Cavalry, has been relieved from Mounted Recruiting Service, and ordered to join his company on adjournment of the General Court-martial at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., of which he is a member.

We also receive despatches to the effect that General Sacket has been directed to assume charge of the Inspector-General's Office, but that the report of his having been nominated to the Senate on Friday morning was premature. The name of Lieutenant Geo. McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers, for promotion to 1st Lieutenant has been sent in to the Senate. The statement that Lieut. Fisk's name had been sent in is incorrect, his promotion having already been made.

We learn that a meeting of the commanding officers of foreign squadrons was held at Callao, on the 25th November, for consultation with regard to protecting neutral interests, in view of the pending movements of the Chilean forces. The hulks to which many women and children had resorted for safety would probably be removed to Ancon.

At the meeting above mentioned, held on the *Triumph*, a proposition was submitted to request the Chilean commander-in-chief to allow one naval officer from each of the neutral nations represented, to accompany the Headquarters staff of the Chilean Army in the expected operations, for the purpose of gaining information as to the operations of warfare.

The request was granted. Lieut. D. W. Mullan, Executive of the *Adams*, was detailed by Commander Howell, who represented the U. S. Navy at the meeting, (Capt. Gillis being absent) and sailed for Pisco in H. B. M. S. *Oprey*.

It was proposed to send a like detail of neutral officers for attachment to the Headquarters staff of the Peruvian Army.

The final establishment of the naval training station at Coaster Island Harbor is awaiting the transfer of the property to the Government. The people of Newport have consented to the transfer by a vote of five to one; January 17th, the Rhode Island Legislature met, when an act will be passed tendering the property; then Congress must pass an act accepting it, and, finally, it may be necessary to allow Newport some time to remove the poor-house, now on the Island, to another locality. Anxious to complete the work during his administration, Mr. Thompson somewhat prematurely issued an order, (G. O., No. 257, Dec. 16th, 1880,) accepting the Island as a temporary station until finally conveyed, and ordering that the vessels employed in training apprentices for the Navy shall, from and after this date, constitute a Training Fleet, [should be squadron,] and be placed under the command of an officer, who shall be of a rank not below that of Captain, who shall also be in command of the permanent headquarters or Naval Training Station.

We enlarge our space this week to make room for a description of the various warlike inventions of Dr. James H. McLean, in regard to which there is, as we find, a wide-spread curiosity, which has not yet been satisfied by a complete and intelligible description, such as is here given. A very considerable portion of the space devoted to the article is occupied with cuts illustrating the text, because this is after all the clearest method of showing the ideas of the inventor.

It should be understood that the article is not intended to be critical; we have simply required that the writer should present an intelligent description of the various inventions, as the inventor understands them, without stopping to discriminate as to their quality. They will be speedily tested in the crucible of official scrutiny and trial, which makes the present description all the more timely.

Sam Weller gave his confidence unreservedly to the man who ate the veal pies of his own making; and Dr. McLean has furnished the most undoubted proof of his faith in these inventions by spending upon them without stint the money of which he fortunately has an abundance. His projects are in a measure removed therefore from the necessity for conservative criticism in advance of their trial. He does not come to the public treasury asking for the means to test his ideas; that he proposes to do at his own charge. Our readers will find in this curious record of years and a fortune devoted to the manufacture of warlike implements an interesting and suggestive study.

The careful attention of the ruling military authorities to the minor, though important, details of the service, is in no way better exemplified than in the recent General Orders No. 2, directing the Subsistence Department to keep on hand for sale to newly joined recruits, tin plates and cups, knives and forks, button stick and brush; also for sale to them and to troops generally, clothes and hair brushes, combs, towels, needles, and thread. To those who are acquainted with the system by which recruits are so often "gouged" in the above matters of outfit, the new plan will convey its full significance, and the recruits will after a little service fully appreciate the benefit of the change.

The London correspondent of the *JOURNAL*, who is good authority on what he writes about, says, in the course of a private letter, accompanying the one which is printed in another column: "The steel interest is rich and pushing in the extreme, but the lives of your officers and men must be considered and your authorities don't know of the two Krupp explosions in Turkey. My friend Colonel James Baker, Army and Navy Club, brother to Sir Samuel Baker, inspected the burst gun in the Dardenelles, and my friend Lieutenant-General Sir Collinswood Dickson, R. A., that at Ruschuck. I maintain there is no getting over such evidence."

The London *Standard* of Nov. 10, 1880, said: "The defenceless condition of the principal mercantile ports of the United Kingdom is to be made the subject of inquiry by a Committee of Naval and Military Officers, who will report to her Majesty's Government the best means to be adopted for adding to the security of these important places." And now the same paper of Dec. 21 says: "We understand that a Committee of Naval and Military Officers is about to proceed to Liverpool to consider the steps necessary to be taken to place that port in a proper state of defence."

CAPTAIN RUSSELL and Lieutenant Augur, Aides to General C. C. Augur, have been relieved from further duty at the Headquarters Department of the South, and have left Newport Barracks to report to General Augur at San Antonio.

COL. HATCH, Dec. 30, telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan that upon the application of the Atchison, T. and Santa Fe R. R. he has ordered Company I, 18th Infantry, en route from Colorado to Ft. Wingate, to Socorro, N. Mexico, on account of the troubles there arising from the murder of an editor named Conklin. A mob arrested several prominent citizens and the sheriff, and held them as hostages for the delivery of the murderers. The company will only protect Government and railroad property. At the request of the P. M. a guard has been put over the postoffice.

The report of the committee on the loss of the British training ship *Atalanta* which sailed from Bermuda in January last for England, with more than three hundred young seamen on board and has not since been heard from, says that she was a very stable ship, except at the large angles of the heel, and that the alteration in the rig only tended to increase her safety. The committee speak favorably of her officers and crew, and point out the fact that at the time of her loss exceptional storms proved fatal to a number of merchant vessels.

A MONUMENT is to be erected in Russia to the memory of the 13,000 soldiers who died of typhus at Erzeroum during the war of 1877. As the Russian government is begging for designs, the *United Service Gazette* suggests a good broad gallows, decorated with a dozen or so of the rascally intendants officers and contractors, to whose villainy most of these deaths were due.

THE STATE TROOPS.

FIFTH NEW YORK.—The grand fair given by this regiment at its old quarters, West 23d street, for the purpose of re-habilitating their company quarters in the new armory, Essex Market, has been a success beyond the highest expectations of the officers and men. From the hour of opening each day until Armorer Berchet turns off the gas, the building is fairly jammed with the friends of the old Jefferson Guard, while the rivalry for the several special prizes far exceeds the anticipation of the donor. The fun at the voting at the several tables fully repays the voter for the trifling expense. Up to Monday the scores stood: For the dress sword to the most popular officer, 1st and 2d Divisions, Col. Chas. S. Spencer is first, Lieut. H. P. Paetsgen second, and Quartermaster Arthur Crooks third. For the sword, to the most popular field officer in the 1st and 2d Division, Lieut.-Col. A. L. Weber, 5th, heads the list, Col. Porter, 22d, second, and Col. Blakie, Blakie Zouaves, third. For the sword to the most popular sergeant there is a close race between Sergeants Martin and Kochendorfer. The rocker for the most popular surgeon is sure to go to the popular Surgeon Messemmer, 5th, though Surgeon Bryant, of the 71st is second, and Surgeon Roof, 9th regiment, third. For the drum major's baton, Drum Major Charles Berchet, 5th, is ahead, with Drum Major Jenks, 71st, close behind. For the Turkish easy chair to the most popular captain, Capt. George Theiss is first, Capt. Jacob Diegel second, and Capt. Max Ebber third, with every possibility that the energetic Max will rally his force before the close of the fair, and score a grand victory. For the enamelled gold sleeve-buttons, Right General Guide "Hook" heads the list. At the general tables the purchase of chances and articles is very brisk, and the fair attendants are kept most actively engaged in learning book-keeping. Some of the young guardsmen, who are so rapidly cleaned out by these fair book-keepers, say that the amount of "addition, division, and silence" practiced by the female portion of the 5th regiment's friends, would even astonish a Washington lobbyist. That the fair has been a perfect success, the fact that the closing day was postponed from Saturday last to Thursday, Jan. 6, was alone an assurance of its success; but even this postponement we fear will not be enough, and the time must be extended to Saturday evening, Jan. 8. We wish the 5th every success.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Despite the violent storm on the evening of January 4, the 1st sergeant of Co. F, of this regiment, turned over to Capt. Appleton a company of 82 files, with a full complement of file-closers. The formation was of the very best, with one exception; the 1st sergeant should open ranks and inspect the company before turning over the command to its commandant. We are thoroughly well aware that Upton does not provide for this inspection; but custom makes law, and this is one of the very old customs of the service. Captain Appleton on receiving the command did inspect the company; but there should have been no necessity for his doing so. The 1st sergeant is responsible for the company, and if anything is wrong the captain looks to him and not to the individual man. After closing ranks a march in column of fours was executed, with occasional marches to the rear by fours right or left about. The step was absolutely perfect, while the alignments and distances could not be improved upon. In fact, during the drill, which lasted one hour and a half, the marches in column of fours were as near perfection as a company will or can ever attain. Even the usual fault of swinging of hands was corrected, the company presenting a solid and compact mass, while at the changes of direction the fours marched square up, each succeeding four wheeling in the tracks of its predecessor. "Right front into line" from the column of fours was executed in splendid shape, and as the movement was executed toward the spectator's gallery, the oblique and march to the front of each set of fours was observed clear and distinct. The halt, carry, and dress were excellent. On right into line from column of fours was also well done in everything but the straggling manual of the third set of fours from the right. Their one, two, three method spoiled the precision of the movement. This maneuver was performed several times both from the right and left, till the same fault was observed in this set of fours. It may be considered a small point to cavil at, but where everything else was so near perfection this blunder stood out for all observers. At the first left wheel by company the guide of the marching flank described an arc a trifle small, and at the dress there was some crowding in the centre. The right wheel was correct. During these wheels it was a pleasure to see each man turn his head and eyes to the marching flank, while the pivot guide was accurate in his 9 inch step, the gradation being systematically carried out along the line. In a march to the rear company front the ranks were for the first time broken, but the line was quickly regained and the touch of elbow not again lost. A march in column of fours, double time, was of the very best, followed by a right front into line in the double time. This movement was marred by the failure of the leading four to raise the hands till the forearm was horizontal at the command "double time." The movement was repeated by the left equally well, but with the same error. In the formations of single and double rank, while in column of fours, there was invariably too much distance allowed, and a consequent shuffling in the dress after the wheel into line. The manual of arms of the company, single and double rank, is of a very high order, and, as a rule, scarcely surpassed by the 2d or 9th companies, and when the fix and unfix bayonet has been brought to perfection, these companies will have to look to their laurels in the manual. The 6th is now fully their equal in company movements. We noticed in Co. F's manual that the regiment is gradually departing from the old fashioned "bang" at the order arms. The order on this occasion, though not exactly conforming to the tactics, is a vast improvement over the old style. After a short rest, the company was broken into platoons by "Platoons right wheel." There are few companies in the 1st Division outside of the 7th regiment who are able, in point of numbers, to drill by platoons; so we cannot make comparisons with other organizations, but the duty of the chiefs of platoons as performed on this occasion was better than any that we have ever witnessed in the 7th regiment. Both lieutenants were well up, and were prompt to respond to the orders of the captain. After wheeling into line a left wheel was executed, and the march platoon front taken up, left in front. The step, distance, and alignments, were perfect, but at the first change of direction the second platoon lost nearly half company distance, which during the march could not be regained. At the halt "guides cover" was ordered before the wheel into line. The movement was repeated right in front, the marchings and wheelings being of the very best, while the obliques were simply perfect. A few more movements by company and the manual in closed ranks and the command was dismissed.

We have witnessed many splendid company drills in the National Guard and not a few by the Regular Army, and are fain to confess that we have seldom, if ever, seen a better drill in all its bearings than this ordinary working drill for instruction, of Co. F. Captain Appleton, no doubt, saw many minute defects, which we as a simple spectator could

not catch. This we merely surmise, for throughout the drill he never relaxed, but kept up a running fire of instruction and explanation. Even in the manual of arms he was not content with to what the spectators considered splendid execution, but taking a rifle from one of the file closers executed the manual by the numbers, handling the piece himself at the one, two, three. When it is considered that barely two years ago this company was almost in a state of demoralization, its ranks being divided in a partisan quarrel, the work of Capt. Appleton and his officers will be better appreciated. We have repeatedly asserted that personal magnetism was a requisite to the making of a successful commander in the National Guard, and here is a full exemplification of our theory. Capt. Appleton has proved himself a success, and the old "sixth company" has resumed its place in the 7th regiment.

Co. E, Capt. Rhodes, divided the drill floor with Co. F, both drilling at the same time. The formation was 18 to make 20 files and was only fair, the acting 1st sergeant being slow and decidedly tedious. On receiving the command, company inspection being omitted, the instructor reduced the front to 16 files, and throughout the evening manoeuvred in single rank. The drill was commenced with a march in column of fours, distances poor and alignments but average. Later on, however, the men seemed to work better together, and the column of fours marches were improved upon. The oblique marches were all excellent, as were those of company front. A right front into line was decidedly straggling, while the manual was but ordinary and far below the regimental standard. A march in column of fours and company front in double time were well performed, but at four right about when in line the centre was badly broken and the step lost. The captain should be careful not to order the halt until the about is completed, particularly during double time. If the company had been allowed to advance half its front after completing the wheel by fours its line would have been perfected. The wheelings, both right and left, of this company were all poor, mainly the fault of the guides. The tactics direct the pivot guides to take steps of nine inches, and thus gain ground forward in describing a small curve, so as to clear the wheeling point, but at almost every wheel executed by the company during the drill the guides judged for themselves, and went backward, forward, or stood fast, as the exigencies of the occasion required, while the forward step was a mere shuffle instead of the required nine inches. This was particularly noticeable in the right guide. A variety of movements were executed by this company, many of which were very good, while the "on right and left into line" had but minor defects. After an hour's steady work the men settled down to uniformity, and at the close the drill showed a vast improvement over the commencement. In justice to the company we must state that the officers are new and still young, while the men are all, or nearly all, newly promoted from the recruit class. Since the last drill season their late captain, Barrett, resigned, and with him retired a large number of the old and well drilled men, so that the sample of the company as shown on this occasion will not be a fair criterion by which to judge its future performances. There is one point however, we must impress on Capt. Rhodes, viz.: That the mere giving of orders per the tactics, will never make a well drilled company. He must closely watch their execution and correct errors or deficiencies on the spot. Above all things he must have non-commissioned officers who are above reproach in the matter of a knowledge of their duties.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—"There is no organization in the 1st Division, regiment or company, but what has had its ups and downs. Full ranks, good officers, and well drilled, this year it is likely to be just the opposite after the lapse of one or two drill seasons." Such was the very pertinent remark made to the JOURNAL while witnessing a drill of Co. A, 12th New York, on January 3. We were a patient listener, more particularly as we were not impressed with the perfect execution of the movements of the company, and had at the time a note book full of individual and company errors. The speaker was an old man, and from his general bearing it was readily seen that he was interested in the company. What is the main cause of these ups and downs? we asked, hoping to draw the veteran out. "Well, a variety of causes," was the reply, "but the first and main one is poor or ineffectual officers." "Why," he continued, "look at this company; I drilled in its ranks before and after the war, when the first sergeant has checked 94 percent at company drill. It was then the 'crack' company of the 12th, under Geo. Barr, and then under Milton Ferry. I have seen it since, when a bare half-a-dozen men, with a detailed officer, represented the old Engineer Corps." "For," he continued, "you must know that in 1860 under Butterfield this company held the right of the regiment as a flank company; but at the reorganization it assumed the vacant letter A. Why, in those days, for I speak of twenty-five years ago, the very best men in New York, merchants, bankers, and professional men, were proud to be members of the corps, and its ranks were always full." What was the cause of the break up? we asked. "Oh, the old story! bad officers! and the poor company, has apparently gone from bad to worse in its selections until it has run the whole gamut; but it was at length I hope reached the turning point, for the present officers though young seem to be in accord with the men, and you can see for yourself that the majority (though there were only twelve files present) are very new recruits." The veteran was enthusiastic over the far past, and near future, of his favorite organization, and finding us still ready to listen, poured forth a most complete history of the company, from the disbandment by Governor Morgan, and the trip to Albany, up to the present time. We were not most particularly interested in Co. A, but the old vet warmed us up, and if our evenings were not all engaged in visiting the different organizations and noting their condition, leaving no time to attend company drills, the chances are that there would have been a new recruit for Co. A on January 3. We thought very little of the drill at first, but the enthusiasm of the old engineer caused us to observe the movements in a different light, and he absolutely made us consider that the company had improved even since the commencement of that night's drill. Capt. Herts and Co. A has a solid friend in that veteran. Of such stuff company veteran corps are formed. But to our office, for we must not forget the company drill. At the assembly the men were decidedly tardy in responding to the "fall in" of the sergeant, a fact quietly noticed by the captain who, when the command was turned over, most effectively made the men to understand that "fall in" did not mean to straggle all round. The effect of the reprimand was observed during the whole course of the drill. As the veteran had remarked, the majority of the company present were recruits, and as a consequence, no matter how well the older members executed the commands, the awkward movements of the nervous recruits spoiled the manoeuvres. The drill was mainly confined to the manual of arms, loadings and firings, etc., with occasional marchings in column of fours. The errors were numerous in both manual and marchings, and we would strongly urge the captain to devote at least two nights, or more if possible, each week to the setting up and manual of his new men, before again forming them as a company. Our veteran acquaintance informed us that for the first time in over twelve years the company has now a full complement of good officers, and is recruiting at a

very fair rate. All that is needed then is care in the fitting of the recruit to take his place in the company. If the new man has properly learned the steps, alignments, and how to march in a squad of four, the balance of the drill comes very readily. Teach him correctly the A B C, and he will spell without much effort. Great care should be had with the manual of arms, for once correctly learned, its time and motions are seldom forgotten. If these rules are followed, Co. A may soon again become the delight of the veteran's heart, and the strength, drill, and discipline of to-day may eradicate the fame of the old Engineer Corps.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—This regiment held its "Holiday Meeting," at the Hanson Place Armory, Dec. 29th, the exercises consisting of music by the regimental band, under Harvey Dodworth, piano and flute solos, and athletic games, tugs of war, etc. After a grand guard mount at a quarter past 7 p. m., which unfortunately there were few spectators to witness and applaud, the band mounted the stand and discoursed several choice selections. Following the performance by the band was a piano solo by Master William Burrill. The solo was composed by Mills and is called "Recollections of Home." It was played most satisfactorily and received hearty applause. Mr. B. H. Mayland played a flute solo, "Caprice de Concert," by Terschak, and Miss Adeline Richard executed a piano solo, "Fantasia on Oberon," both of which efforts were thoroughly appreciated. A piano duet, "Fascination," by Captain E. L. Merriam and Miss Richard, elicited the applause it deserved. In the meanwhile the athletes had assembled, and the "tugs of war" were called. The first contest was between teams from Companies F and K. F obtained the advantage at the start, and steadily pulling hand over hand held six feet of the rope at the signal to stop. K had a badly beaten team. Companies A and G then entered the lists, A falling an easy prey to the lusty men from G. The victorious F was next matched against Company I, and as the latter were the champion pullers in the regiment a close contest was expected. The pull was a close one, but at the pistol shot F was again victorious, while Company I must be content to hold third place until next December. The two victors, F and G then came together for the final pull, amidst the greatest excitement. There was no perceptible advantage at the signal to commence, the men awayed, while the captains ordered "heave" or "hold fast," but at the close the men of F were again victors and were awarded the prize so honestly won, they having won three tugs. The band then played several fine selections after which Chaplain Beecher addressed the regiment. He said: "I hope the day will come when all the citizens of Brooklyn will take occasion to show the appreciation which the military formations of the city deserve at their hands. The gathering together of six or eight or ten hundred men in a regiment is accomplished at the cost of many inconveniences, at an expense which many can ill afford to bear. It is not done merely for holiday purposes, still less is it as a mere popular show that they submit to a loss of time and the laborious drill to which they are subjected. The men who compose the regiments of citizen soldiery in Brooklyn believe that they are discharging an important public duty, and although they may not be called into active service here or elsewhere, yet their very presence is in itself a measure of peace. The knowledge that there are organized bodies of armed and drilled citizens will tend to awe the boisterous element of society, and keep down those who otherwise might do great mischief. And it generally or frequently happens that a military association is not only an argument to peace, but a cause of peace in a great city. But it is more than that. It is a school room, a place not fit for convivial indulgence and drunkenness and disorder, but a place where public sentiment of the right kind is educated, where the different companies are made up of respectable men who live in virtuous homes. It is a good place for young men to spend nights in an armory like this, with the generous companionship such as they find here, and the soldierly and manly qualities which are learned here. This regiment ere long will pass under the eye and inspection of the greatest soldier of the age in America. I like to see a young man who is a member of a boat club, a young man who can run a race, who can ride a horse, who can sight a rifle and use it effectually, who is drilled in all that is to his physical advantage, because the foundation of a good understanding and a good conscience is largely dependent on good digestion, and men that do not exercise are apt to be if not in the possession of the devil, yet of blue devils innumerable. The sooner we can dissipate the idea that the business of the militia is mere holiday play the better it will be both for the soldier and the community. Late in life I consented to attach myself to this regiment that I might evince the sincerity of my views. In October I hope to go with it to Yorktown."

The floor was then cleared and dancing was commenced.

TWENTY-THIRD N. Y. (BROOKLYN).—NEW YEAR'S RACKET.—I know you all, and will awhile uphold The unyoked humor of your idleness.

KING HENRY IV.
For the past five years the armory of this regiment, for one night in the year—New Year's eve—is devoted to "Mumms," the occasion being the annual "Stag racket," viz: the gathering of the soldiers and their friends to see the old year out and the new year in. The first of these "rackets" was purely an experiment, yet was so successful that it has become a permanent institution, and is looked forward to for months before the close of the old year, and weather or no weather there is always a full house on the occasion. Friday evening, Dec. 31st, was no exception to this general rule, and at the "fifth annual racket," every available space on floor and galleries was occupied from before 8 o'clock until past midnight, while the enthusiasm of both contestants and spectators was unbounded. It was a "racket" in every sense and all present most heartily enjoyed the fun. There were talks, walks and runs, neatly interspersed with tugs of war, for heavy and light weights, boxing bouts and a prize walk—for ladies only—with selections from the Astorlian Glee Club, the regimental band and the grand horn serenade. For the walks and runs, a track, twelve laps to the mile, was chalked out on the bare floor, while the tugs of war were contested against cleats, securely fastened to light movable platforms. With this latter plan, a fair contest of the merits of the men was obtained, while the game was much cleaner, and more satisfactory than the old fashioned "pull" in the soft dirt. The field officers in charge numbered eleven, and they were assisted by a full company of marshals, each sporting a red ribbon in his button hole, yet they found it impossible to keep the floor clear, indeed they seemed to utterly forget their offices, and were more intent on the games and fun, than in keeping the floor free for the contestants. The games commenced with a 5 mile handicap walk, which was won by F. A. Wells, Co. B, with three quarters of a lap to spare. T. R. Bagot, Co. E, who allowed him one minute handicap, being a close second. This contest created great enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer was given for both men. This was followed by a fifty yard run, with sixteen entries, which was won in the final heat by W. T. Stoddard, Co. B. A claim that the winner was placed at the wrong mark was allowed, and the race was repeated with exactly the same result. W. A. Handy, of Co. K, was second. The heavy weight tug of war was the next on the programme, Companies D, E, F, and K, furnishing the

pullers, four men to each team, unlimited weight, 10 minutes limit, 6 feet distance. Owing to the absence of the anchor of Co. D's team, they were unable to respond to the call to meet Co. F, and were substituted by Co. E. Company F won the prize, the flag and medal; twenty minutes later the teams of F and D gave an exhibition pull, D winning easily. F's team however declined to jeopardize their trophies in a final pull, a decision taken by the men of D with outspoken reluctance. The first of the boxing bouts was next in order, the contestants being F. A. Blossom, Co. A, and F. O. Read, Co. H. It was a most awkward glove fight, showing that neither men had science; they, however, pounded each other well, and afforded a vast fund of amusement to the spectators. Read was declared the victor after three rounds in three minutes. During this fight, one of the cleverest sells ever perpetrated on the regiment and its friends was played, and played well. At the commencement of the second round, a member of the red ribbon committee was seen to whisper to one of the high officials. Whispers upon whispers followed until the floor was in a perfect buzz, when suddenly the wide doors were thrown open, and Generals Grant and Burnside were escorted to the raised platform in the centre of the room, amid the most deafening of applause, the band playing "Hail to the Chief," aided by tin horns and yells. It was the feature of the occasion, and committee, contestants and spectators made the most of it. The illustrious guests were quickly established, General Grant furnished with a cigar and the sports continued, though the General was forced to bow and bow in answer to the applause. The interest was now divided, the guests receiving the most attention. There was no announcement of the attendance of the special guests in the programme, and not a few doubted their identity. Argument was hot and betting was heavy, but when the officers of the regiment were formally presented, many of the doubts vanished. It was not until the distinguished officers had departed, that it was generally known that Grant was personated by Captain Pettit and Burnside by Major Frothingham. The sell was complete and was most heartily enjoyed. The athletic sports were then continued with the one mile walk, F. A. Wells, Co. B, having a walk over. The 550 lb. tug of war had entries from Coe, A, B, E, F, H, and K, the final pull being won by Co. K. Before this match was completed, midnight came, and Bedlam had indeed broke loose, the floor was invaded, and the sports were stopped, while "the compliments of the season" and "Happy New Year" were as one continuous yell, and mock processions etc. were the order of the hour. It was found impossible to clear the floor, so the director of the games announced the abandonment of the programme, and dismissed the assembly, a proceeding followed by the putting out of the lights. When more than one-half of the visitors had departed the armory was relighted, and those in the secret were allowed to witness the conclusion of the games. This was another sell and part of the general racket. The middle weight sparring contest, Geo. F. Miller, Co. F, and F. E. Sweet, Co. K, was a very tame display, Miller winning. The 220 yards hurdle was won by H. M. Peckham, Co. E, and in the half mile run, S. Ford, Co. A, was the winner in 2 minutes 26 seconds, S. P. Wiley, Co. H, second and W. H. Hundy, Co. K, third, while the three legged race was taken by L. Jones and J. Whitehouse, Co. F. The heavy weight tug of war, 600 pounds, was easily captured by Co. H. F's team not being ready at the firing of the pistol, H hauled the rope over in three seconds. The professional sparring of two negroes, three rounds of three minutes, was the best of the evening, and a fourth round was had before the Judges could decide that Goolley was the winner. The heavy weight sparring bout was won by J. G. Crawford, Co. F, in four rounds, while the "ladies walk" fell to Sara Bernhard Wells, Co. B, on a walk over.

The racket was an unqualified success, and was one of those innovations to the regular duty of the militiamen, which serves to make the hard work of the drill season more palatable. We would however strongly urge the committee hereafter to arrange to complete the sports, before commencing the fun. All will be better pleased.

NEW YORK.—In his annual message to the N. Y. legislature Governor Cornell thus speaks of the National Guard of the State:

"The National Guard comprises six divisions, eleven brigades, twenty-one regiments, five battalions and thirty-six separate companies of infantry, eight separate troops of cavalry, and ten separate batteries of artillery, making in the aggregate 18,102 officers and enlisted men.

"In the belief that a considerable reduction of the force would prove beneficial, orders were issued during the past year for the disbandment of some of the weaker organizations; under which the following have been disbanded: Seventh Division; Second and Twelfth Brigades; Forty-ninth and Fifty-fourth Regiments; Fifteenth Battalion; Second and Eighth Separate Companies of Infantry; Third Regiment and Troops H and K, Cavalry; and Batteries H and C, Artillery.

"In my opinion the National Guard needs still further reduction, and a more thorough organization of the remainder, which it is hoped will be accomplished by the bill, should it become a law, which the commissioners appointed pursuant to chapter 546 of the Laws of 1880, will in due time report to the Legislature."

ILLINOIS.—The 1st regiment, Chicago, has closed its fair, inaugurated Dec. 16, and the officers are not a little disgusted with the smallness of their success. Knowing the enormous amount realized by the 7th New York and many other commands all over the country, the 1st entered upon this enterprise with a zeal and heartiness which could only be inspired by confidence in success. The arrangements were all made on a grand scale and at an expense that could only be warranted by large receipts. The object was to raise funds with which to re-equip the command, as many of its uniforms show the need of attention badly as the result of six years' use. While the enterprise has not failed to realize quite a sum, yet this is so small compared to the amount confidently and reasonably looked for—as a result of the immense amount of labor given to it, that the managers feel quite disappointed. Chicago evidently has too much business on her hands to think of her National Guard. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture for this regiment some time in February at the Central Music Hall. A company has been assigned to the 1st consisting entirely of Sir Knights—the result of the knightly convulse held last August. This company was known as the St. Bernard Rifles, but in order to make room for it the Adjutant-General ordered that Coe, D and I be consolidated as Co. D, with the understanding that the men of either company who so preferred should have an honorable discharge. The officers of both companies were to tender their resignations and place them in the hands of Colonel Swain, who was to hold them until after the new consolidated company should have chosen its officers, and forward for acceptance those of the officers not re-elected. The result of the whole matter has been, after repeated efforts, that 1st Lieut. A. H. Johnston, Co. I, and 2d Lieut. Chas. Downey, Co. I, have asked that their resignations be forwarded, and all of the men of the company, excepting 6 or 8, have asked and will receive their honorable discharges. Co. D has lost a golden opportunity to make of itself the

strongest company in the regiment, and the 1st loses, by its pertinacity in not making suitable terms with Co. I, at least 25 first-class men. The regiment has accepted an invitation to attend the inauguration of Gov. Cullom and the new State officers on the 10th.

The Legislature of Illinois, which meets only biennially, is now in session, and strong efforts will be brought to bear upon it to place the State National Guard upon a footing, so far as legislature can do it, equal to that of the most favored of any State in the Union. This accomplished the higher officers will be expected to show the same interest in their commands displayed by such men as Ward and Molinex of New York, as the course of the New York and Brooklyn commands has been read and watched with a great of interest and not entirely devoid of envy in Chicago. Enthusiasm in the men must be inspired by that of the commander, and that this is fully as essential as liberal provisions by the people in Legislature assembled is the general verdict of thoughtful men connected with the Illinois National Guard.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In his annual report Adjutant-General James W. Latta, Pennsylvania, reviews the encampments and inspections of the State forces during the past year, full reports of which were given in the JOURNAL at the time of the encampments. He says: "Undertaken for the first time in that State, they were purely experimental, and their success was fully commensurate with the means at hand and the opportunities for their conduct. The results show that the advantages attained will justify the expenditure of the public funds for their institution. The moneys now disbursed for the yearly allowance, and those already paid for a complete equipment, would be properly supplemented by the slightly increased appropriation, that would secure the benefits to be derived from a camp of instruction. Neither the State nor nation can be looked to, to maintain a militia that depends upon the Government alone for its entire support. It is sustainable only through a voluntary service. The pursuits that bring the living should not be disturbed, but a generous public, willing employers, and our patriotic citizens, are fairly disposed to lend a reasonable aid to those whose tastes and inclinations prompt them to do the State some service. To be effective, the length of service at an encampment should not be less than one week. It must be continuous with each individual participating."

With regard to increased interest shown by Army officers in the success of the National Guard and militia, the General adds: "The progressive spirit of the militia system is strikingly evidenced by the encouragement it has of late received from the Army. Such encouragement has engendered more intimate relations. The militia should have always been an elementary school, where the rudiments and principles of the military art could be properly and thoroughly taught. Up to, and for some years subsequent to the war, such was not its effect. Always a factor for good in all our wars, it fell short of what it might have been, because its preliminary trainings had tended largely to display. The business was neglected. Its teachings were wanting in impressiveness. Its education did not teach that the knowledge imparted was meant to produce practical results; that the conclusion of a scholarship was a graduation for the field. In a country so extended as ours, with institutions founded upon a civic solution of disturbances, a force reasonably sufficient to meet local difficulties, to be speedily disposed of, is all that can be supported. For great emergencies and extended operations, our home system can only serve as a cadet school. While in regular armies, in time of peace, the apparent hopelessness of the effort to rise from the rank to the line generally blunts aspirations and suppresses ambition, the militia presents opportunity to reward the attentive and advance the deserving. The work of its training is to strengthen individuality, to preserve for each of its membership a distinctive, separate manhood, to foster a culture that will look for an advancement through meritorious practices and distinguished performances. The sinews of the late volunteer Army came largely from early military instruction. Crude as the system—as a system—was before the late rebellion, even its limited supply of trained instructors served to speed and complete the organization of the great Army which the issue then demanded. The generation that fought this struggle is rapidly advancing in years and gradually passing away. The material strength of the country must shortly come from its now youthful people. The closer the permanent military establishment and the volunteer militia are brought together, the nearer is the result attained that will secure true soldierly efficiency. Never in our history has such interest been manifested by the Army in the welfare of our State troops. It has been responsive received in a spirit of hearty appreciation, and with a disposition of most generous co-operation."

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—ADJ. GEN. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, has done a graceful thing in appointing Gen. George W. Wingate, the former general inspector of rifle practice, as one of the delegates to represent the State of New York at the convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, to be held in Philadelphia on the 20th instant, and of which Gen. Wingate is now the President. In making this appointment General Townsend shows that he does not allow politics to influence him in the administration of the National Guard.

—THE Veteran Zouaves, Gen. J. Madison Drake, commanding, Elizabeth, N. J., will give a grand reception to General Ulysses S. Grant, at the Market Hall in that city on Thursday Evening, January 11th.

—COMPANY F, 23d New York, Captain B. S. Gregory, will celebrate its 19th anniversary on Saturday evening, January 8th, by a dinner at Martinelli's café, 5th Avenue, corner of 16th Street.

—SEPARATE TROOP G, 11th New York Brigade, Brooklyn, is ordered by Capt. Peter Bertsch to parade for mounted drill on January 11th and 18th, February 8th, 18th and 22d, March 8th, 15th, 22d and 29th. Time being very expensive in riding schools, Capt. Bertsch is compelled to make the best use of it, and in consequence, can not teach the men to mount and dismount, but leaves that important part of drill for out door field drills where time is not so limited. The expense of these drills is \$1.00 per man, one half of which is paid by the company, and if the man brings his own horse—which the Capt. very naturally prefers—he even saves this 50c. tax. Captain Bertsch's troop is one of the very best mounted organizations in the State, and he does not intend that it should fall off for want of proper instruction.

—THE annual meeting of the life members of the National Rifle Association will be held at the armory of the 22d New York, 14th near 6th Avenue, on Tuesday evening, January 11th, at 8 p. m., sharp. In addition to the regular business of the meeting, the life members will elect seven new directors in place of the following: Retiring class—Hon. D. W. Judd, Col. John Ward, Lieut.-col. H. G. Litchfield, E. H. Sanford, Major Henry Fulton. Vacancies—Colonel John Bodine, Major Robert Olyphant. The members will also be called upon to vote on a proposed amendment to Article III, Sec. 6, of the by laws, and discuss the proposed International Match, Great Britain v. America.

—MR. A. C. ZABISKI, from the committee on the "Charity Hospital Collections," sends us the following, as

the answer to the appeal of the committee, to the 1st New York Division: "The result of the collection for the hospital Saturday and Sunday (and among the regiments of the 1st Division is as follows: 7th regiment, \$23.98; 8th regiment, 17 cents; 9th regiment, 0. The commandant of this regiment neglected to see that the box was placed in the armory, hence nothing was collected. 12th regiment, \$3.75; 22d regiment, \$2.40; 71st regiment, \$4.50. Total, \$34.80."

—THE Syracuse, N. Y., *Sunday Herald* says: "If the officers of the National Guard of Syracuse do not bestir themselves very soon lightning will be likely to strike in this vicinity."

—THE Oakland Guard, Oakland, Cal., Capt. Henry Levy, will enter the competitive drill to determine which company shall be designated to represent the State in Washington on the 4th of March. The citizens of Oakland have confidence that their company will carry off the laurels.

—THE Adjutant-General of Illinois has received from Col. J. A. Schaffer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, his annual report for the past year. It will be embodied in the Adjutant-General's biennial report. Only a small portion of the National Guard has ever taken part in the prize target-shooting. Company A, 1st regiment, wins the prize for the 1st Brigade, making a score of 744 out of the possible 1,000. Team average, 87.3-20; team per cent., 74.3. Company D, 4th Battalion, wins in the 2d Brigade. Score, 641 out of a possible 1,000. Team average, 32.1-20; team per cent., 64.1. No report being made from the 3d Brigade, the prize for that division will be held by the Adjutant-General to be shot for next year.

—THE following are the official changes among the commissioned officers, S. N. Y., during the two weeks ending Dec. 30: Resignations.—John Boss, 2d lieutenant, Troop M; John Rueger, colonel, 32d regiment; N. Van Loo, 1st lieutenant, 25th regiment; A. J. Decker, captain and A. C. S.; E. M. Stone, 1st lieutenant, and J. L. Shirley, 2d lieutenant, 8th regiment; A. B. Hooper, captain, 22d regiment; C. D. Arnold, 2d lieutenant, 65th regiment. Commissioned.—P. C. Bain, 1st lieutenant, and T. Hooley, 2d lieutenant, 10th regiment; G. O. Flosser, captain, 25th regiment; F. Bergman, 2d lieutenant, 51st regiment; A. Anhalt, 1st lieutenant, 5th regiment; H. C. Aspinwall, captain, 12th regiment; H. L. Sims, assistant surgeon, and W. J. Maidhof, 1st lieutenant, 22d regiment; J. H. Connell, 1st lieutenant, and W. M. Leggett, 2d lieutenant, 71st regiment; J. E. Robie, 1st lieutenant, 65th regiment; T. A. Peacock, 2d lieutenant, and J. V. Minton, 1st lieutenant, 11th Sep. Co.; Frank Simmons, 2d lieutenant, 5th Sep. Co.

—THE members of Co. K, 71st New York, Capt. S. A. Taylor commanding, have made arrangements to give a reception at Lyric Hall, Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, 1881. Co. K enjoys the reputation of being one of the "crack" companies of the regiment, and the affair will undoubtedly prove a success.

—THE officers of the 21st New York, Poughkeepsie, have elected Major Geo. H. Williams lieutenant-colonel, vice Wolcott. Capt. James Forrestal, Co. E, was after several ballots promoted major, vice Williams.

—THE Market and College street merchants, Nashville, Tenn., have made up a purse of \$100, gold, to be given as a prize to the best drilled man in the Porter Rifles. The drill will take place Tuesday, January 18.

—In general orders, Col. Cavanagh, 69th New York, says: "Commanding Officers of Companies must be aware that members not well instructed in the Schools of the Soldier and Company are not fit to participate in any Regimental Parade or Battalion Drill, and that hereafter such members will not be tolerated in the Regiment. Room must be made for more active members, if Companies continue to drill below the minimum standard. The drill and discipline of the regiment must be perfected as quickly as possible, to carry out which, any member who, through negligence or incompetence, retards the same must retire." This paragraph might be used with effect in many of the regiments of the New York State troops.

—THE annual meeting of the officers of the Massachusetts Militia will be held at Parker's, Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

—SPECIAL ORDER NO. 112, Adjutant General's Office, Massachusetts, approves the findings and sentence of the Court-martial of Royal A. Beal, Co. C, 1st regiment, and he is dishonorably discharged from the service for disobedience of orders, to wit, in being absent from duty without permission.

—THE 47th New York will fill the vacancy in its field, caused by the resignation of Lieut. Col. Brady, on January 13. Major Tuttle will be promoted, but who will be the new major is still a matter of doubt.

—WE are sorry to announce that Col. Partridge, 23d New York, is seriously ill. Lieut. Col. Ogden has assumed command of the regiment.

—LIEUT. COL. LOUIS FITZGERALD, 7th New York, has tendered the resignation of his office, and who is the coming man is now the question agitating the minds of New York's favorite.

—THE 71st New York has organized and mustered in a new company, but the adjutant general declining to increase the State forces in the face of the late disbandments, has ordered a consolidation of two of the present companies. The new Co. A is enrolled, but Co. E has lost its identity by consolidation with Co. F.

—CAPTAIN WM. C. CASEY, Co. I, 7th New York, was promoted to the ranks of the Benedicts on Thursday, Jan. 6. His company presented the happy pair with a magnificent service of silver on the occasion.

—CAPT. STEPHEN P. RYAN will preside at a regimental Court-martial for the trial of delinquents in the 69th New York, at the Tompkins Market armory, Jan. 10.

—Co. K, 12th New York, has presented Capt. Jethro Mosher, Co. E, their late 1st lieutenant, with a handsome pair of gold epaulettes, as a testimonial of their esteem.

—THE second annual reception and ball of the New Hampshire National Guard Association will take place at White's Opera House, Concord, N. H., on Thursday evening, Jan. 13.

—THE State Armory, in Jefferson Park, Syracuse, N. Y., was damaged by fire, on New Year's-day, to the extent of \$1,000. The 51st N. Y. loses about \$100 in the burning of some of its flags.

—Co. G, 6th regiment, Chicago, Ill., "Scotch company," have just received their Highland uniforms from Scotland. Considering the weather at that point, way down below zero, they are justified in postponing their street parade in kilts until a more propitious condition of the thermometer.

—MAJOR TOLBY, Battery D, Chicago, Ill., has received an invitation to attend the inauguration of President Garfield, March 4, together with the announcement that his battery will be the guests of the Executive Committee on inauguration while at Washington. This especial honor is shown to this command because it was first to announce to the world last June that the long suspense over the failure to nominate was relieved when it fired the first salute in the country to the nomination of Gen. Garfield. They will go, and with them they will take the guidon which signalled to them from the top of the Exposition building that the nomination was made, and deposit the same in the White House as a souvenir of the convention.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S "PEACE MAKERS."

For several months the columns of the daily papers have contained occasional notices, in a suggestive way, of a new system of ordnance and machine guns in course of experimental construction at New Haven, Conn. The radical changes from the ordinary arms and the rather extravagant qualities credited by the reporters of the secular press to the new comers, have attracted the attention of the public to the enterprise, the interest in which has, moreover, been not a little enhanced by the generally understood circumstance that a gentleman of very large wealth is its responsible head, and that his purpose is to perfect an entire series of offensive and defensive engines with a view to making war so destructive that it shall at last become impracticable, and universal peace be permanently established.

The revelations of the last great European war have given rise to grave suggestions of the necessity of tactical changes, and to questions seriously affecting the relative importance of the two great integers of an Army, infantry and artillery. The tremendous range and effectiveness of the Turkish small arm, and the comparatively inferior results of field artillery on both sides, are two facts that have forced themselves upon the consideration of military men here and abroad. More than one professional writer has hazarded the proposition that the day of manoeuvres is past, and that the game of war is henceforth to be won by that contestant who is best equipped with repeating rifles and intrenching tools, and most thoroughly taught the use of both. By no means accepting the assumption that good generalship has ceased to be the great condition of success in war, we are very much inclined to agree with those who urge a radical change in tactics on account of the marvellous recent development of small-arm effectiveness, a more thorough subjection of troops to fire discipline, and constant practice in the erection of artificial cover. The lessons of the last two European contests certainly impress the supreme importance of the fire power of an army. Captain James, whose exhaustive paper on "Modern Fire, its Influence on Armament, Training, and Tactics," has been referred to in a previous JOURNAL, lays down the premise that "in no war yet fought have we seen the fire from artillery and small arms, such as we shall see it in the next struggle between any two European powers."

The extraordinary results predicted from the enterprise of Dr. McLean, at New Haven, though, as we have said, somewhat out of drawing and over colored in the representations of them by the local reporters, are the most recent and conspicuous development of the tendency of contemporary invention to destructive engines. Of the projector's avowed purpose to do away with war by increasing the effectiveness of the weapons in use, the reader can judge for himself.

Mr. Irving, in his "Life of Washington," speaking of Major Patrick Ferguson, the centennial of whose defeat at the head of the Tories in the fight of King's Mountain, has, during the past autumn, been commemorated by the people of the Carolinas, deprecates the introduction of a breech-loading rifle in warfare, in the following words: "He even invented a gun of that kind upon a new construction, which was said to have excelled in facility and execution anything of the sort ever before known; and he is said to have greatly outdone the American Indians in their adroitness and quickness of firing and loading, and in the certainty of hitting the mark lying upon the back, or belly, and in every other possible position of the body. It is not certain that these improvements produced all the effect in real service which had been expected from those astonishing specimens of them that were displayed in England. Humanity, however, cannot but wish that this barbarous mode of hostility was by universal consent banished from the warfare of all nations." It is perhaps not very surprising that the pleasant annalist of the Hudson and the Catskills should have been unable to anticipate with favor the mechanical and scientific agents of slaughter which this later period of proficiency in such matters possesses; yet the illogical absurdity of his sentimentalism needs no clearer illustration than the demonstrable fact that every improvement in the machinery of destruction has contributed to the more speedy decision of campaigns and the consequent undeniable saving of human life.

In corroboration of this statement the very interesting tables of casualties in warfare at different periods, contributed by Mr. Lacombe to the May number of the "United Service Magazine," and with excellent judgment used by Lieut. Totten in his admirable treatise, "Strategos," furnish impressive testimony. During the period from 1631 to 1674, from the introduction of fire-arms to the application of the ramrod and bayonet, including such battles as Lutzen, Leipzig, and Nauby, the percentage of casualties was 26; the second period, that of Brown Bess and the bayonet, coming down to 1813, reduces the rate to 20½ per hundred; during the third period, which witnessed the adoption of rifled barrels and percussion caps, closing with 1866, the average percentage was but 15; and the fourth period, in which breech-loaders have been first used as service arms, shows the minimum average of about 9 per cent. Against facts so remarkable, the crude mechanism of old time fighting can make no answer. Evidently Dr. McLean's sentimentalism is much more practical and intelligent than Mr. Irving's.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Coloney, under whose immediate and constant supervision Dr. McLean's enterprise has been prosecuted thus far, the writer of this description was recently invited to visit New Haven and accorded every facility for the inspection and trial of the several inventions that have been completed. A brief preliminary suggestion of the original motive of the project, and the plan upon which it has been carried out to its present degree of perfection, should properly precede our extended sketch of the progress thus far made.

ORIGIN OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Dr. J. H. McLean, of St. Louis, Mo., determined some three years since to put in practical, working shape certain conceptions of an offensive and defensive armament, which had long been the subjects of his study. Originally the scheme which engaged his thoughts comprised simply a system of offensive arms, a series, in fact, of arms, from an infantry repeating rifle to a siege or ship gun of the largest calibre and weight, in which the same general principle of breech action should be adapted to the special uses and necessities of the several constructions. While considering the practical details of his purpose he came in communication with Mr. Myron Coloney, likewise a resident of St. Louis, who as an active participant in the late war had acquired a general knowledge of all types of the small arms, of which it will be remembered there were a great many issued to the Western Department. Being a man of marked mechanical and inventive ability Mr. Coloney had shrewdly observed the defects of even the best models, and partially perfected in his mind a theory of his own for a repeating rifle. His suggestions and ideas were carefully and critically studied by Dr. McLean, and, as the demands of a very large business had previously been a serious obstacle to the latter's thorough prosecution of a new undertaking, he very cordially accepted the co-operation of Mr. Coloney, and, delegating to him the superintendence of the work, at once set about the selection of a locality best suited to the pursuit of his purpose. After observing the relative merits of several manufacturing centres at the East and West, Mr. Coloney decided upon New Haven, an apparently wise conclusion, from the accessibility of the city, its neighborhood to several large armories, the exceptional skill and intelligence of its mechanics, and the superior resources offered in its excellent shops for the production of exact work. A small shop was at once secured, and the services of a number of the best model makers and mechanics engaged. The enterprise was fairly started in the month of May, 1878, and has gone on uninterruptedly to the present date, at which several calibres and types of small arms, cannon and machine guns have been perfected and successfully tried. It has been said that the original scheme of Dr. McLean entertained only the production of guns having a uniform principle of breech action. As the development of this purpose has advanced, however, the scope of the project has broadened, and the active brain, inspiring and controlling the work, has evolved new conceptions, until an entire system, offensive and defensive, comprising permanent and floating impregnable fortresses, ships, shot and torpedo proof, torpedoes and projectiles of various kinds, is now the object of its contemplation. That a vision of production so manifold and multifarious should seem fantastic, goes without saying, and if invention and construction were necessarily coincident operations, such a seeming would be sufficiently just. The undertaking upon which Dr. McLean has started, is, however, in no sense chimerical, and it has been from its inception the matured and deliberately studied purpose of a shrewd and essentially conservative and practical mind, entirely free from visionary proclivities, while very resolute and patient when once its aim has been made. Thus the policy of development has been neither inconsiderate or confused, the work having been in all its progress consistent and sustained, involving but one feature of the general scheme, the offensive armament, and proceeding by carefully conducted stages to the finish. It is true that drawings, and, in some instances, estimates, have been made, demonstrating, so far as drawings can, the practicability of other features of the system than the guns; but it has not been the purpose of the inventor and projector to carry out all his ideas

pari passu, but to prepare the way for his enterprise by single and recognized successes. It is not our purpose to express positive opinions upon the inventions already completed, since they are not claimed to be perfect and have not been tested in all respects as ordnance custom demands; but it is not unfair to say that from the cool and deliberate policy distinguishing the conduct of the enterprise thus far, the best results, if any at all, are possible.

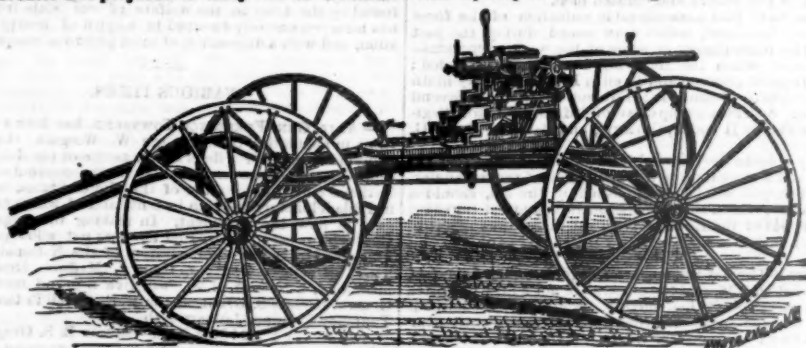
THE NEW BREECH SYSTEM.

Before commencing work at New Haven the original theory of a uniform system of breech construction, which had been the object of very careful study by the projector at St. Louis, was adopted as a permanent principle. The conditions of this theory are: 1st. Such a general design as will admit of guns of the largest calibre and weight being constructed in parts, the material used to be of such a quality and the relative strength of each part being so calculated as to assure the maximum resisting strength of the whole when assembled. 2d. The requisite weight of metal in the breech to secure safety with increased powder charges when desired. 3d. A perfect consumption of the powder charge within the barrel. 4th. A breech system similar in theory to the breech-loading small arm, doing away with fuses, and so constructed as to provide a close *fermeture* at the mouth of the chamber excluding gas from the working parts; the action to be simple in design, as durable as the best material and workmanship can make it, easily assembled or distributed, and calculated for the most rapid handling. 5th. A provision for taking up the recoil, within the breech itself, and independent of the weight of the gun, so located and constructed as to be replaced at any time without difficulty.

The chamber, in all of the several guns thus far constructed at New Haven, consists of a solid prism, transversely bored to the calibre of the barrel, and moving vertically or laterally to receive the cartridge, as the case may be. The breech itself is thus of extraordinary relative strength, it being actually formed of three parts, or resisting thicknesses, of the best Bessemer steel, or phosphor-bronze: viz.—the steel cartridge case, the steel slide enclosing the cartridge, and the heavy steel or bronze breech enclosing the slide. The motive of the slide is different according to the weight and character of the gun, it being actuated in the two-inch and larger field guns by a hand-worked geared lever on the top of the breech, and in the repeating small arms by a trigger underneath, operating a singularly clever and original cam movement. As a distinctive feature of the McLean guns the system of chambering merits the study of experts, and we regret that thus far no cuts have been made so that the character and action of the slide can be more clearly understood than from our verbal illustration. The inventor claims that this peculiar structure of breech assures a maximum degree of strength and does away with a considerable relative weight of barrel.

CHARACTER OF THE ARMAMENT NOW COMPLETED.

The armament thus far completed under Mr. Coloney's supervision at New Haven illustrates the action and breech chamber as above suggested in five different applications, viz.: A repeating small arm, 45 cal., having two magazines parallel with the barrel, with a capacity of 33 cartridges; a one-inch field cannon, the "Gen. Sherman," without magazines, but fed and fired by hand, with the service of two men, at the rate of 26 shots per minute; a two-inch field gun, the "Gen. Grant," having four magazines, and served by two men at the rate of 48 shots per minute; a two-inch field gun, the "Annihilator," having twelve magazines, with a capacity of 144 cartridges; a machine gun, the "Lady McLean," having 26 barrels fed by 72 magazines with a total capacity of 1152 cartridges.



THE "GEN. SHERMAN."

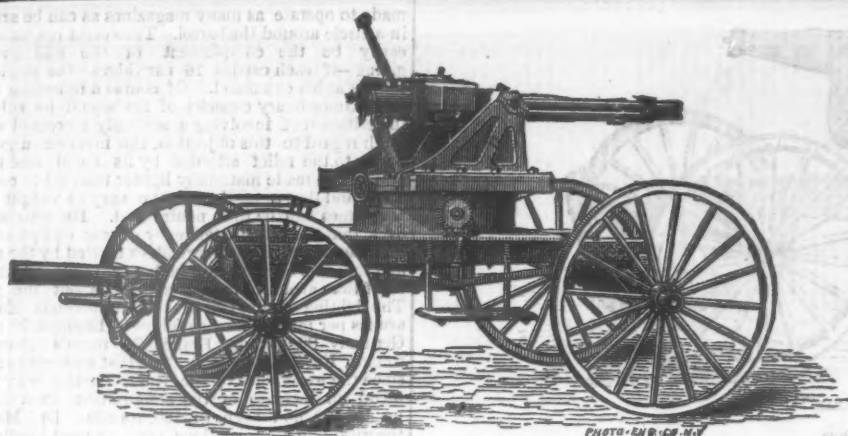
The "Gen. Sherman," represented in the above cut from a photograph, was originally designed to illustrate the efficiency of the McLean breech system for light field guns. The barrel, 40 inches in length, the breech and the slide are, as in all of this armament, distinct pieces, and together weigh but 80 lbs., the breech and the slide weighing 50 lbs. The low charge for this gun is 700 gr., high charge 1000 gr., with a projectile weighing 3500 gr. Trials have demonstrated a penetrating power, with low charge, of 23 inches of pine, with high charge, of 33 inches. As no ballistic experiments have been made with any of these guns, the initial velocity has not been determined. With but a very slight elevation the "Gen. Sherman" has shown superior accuracy at two miles distance. The material of this gun throughout is hammered Bessemer steel. The "Gen. Sherman" has the same action as the other field guns, its slide working laterally, and the recoil being taken up by a device which will be described in detail further on.

The "Gen. Grant," rendered in the succeeding cut from a photograph, illustrates the combination of the McLean breech system with a magazine feed. As its capacity is for 48 cartridges, which it is claimed

can be fired by one man in a minute, and the gun can be constructed of very much less weight than the present model, it has already attracted the earnest attention of experts. The constituent parts of this gun are the breech-block, slide, barrel, and four magazines in a plane with the barrel, the respective weights being: barrel, 250 lbs.; breech and slide, 300 lbs.; magazines, 20 lbs. The material of the barrel is Bessemer steel, of the breech phosphor-bronze. The barrel is 30 calibres or 60 inches in length. The charge is calculated at 10 oz. of powder, and the projectile may be either shell or shrapnel.

As the "Gen. Grant" was taken apart and reassembled for the inspection of the writer—both operations requiring but a very limited time—he was enabled to acquaint himself with the details of its firing and breech-closing mechanism. The following description of its breech-action will answer for all of the magazine field guns of its peculiar type:

The four magazines are located in pairs upon each side of the barrel, as shown in the engraving, and by the movement of a lever the lower magazines can be brought into a discharging position both at the same time. By this means the gunner may at will fire



THE "GENERAL GRANT."

either shell or shrapnel from his gun with great rapidity, the upper magazines being loaded with one kind and the lower with another.

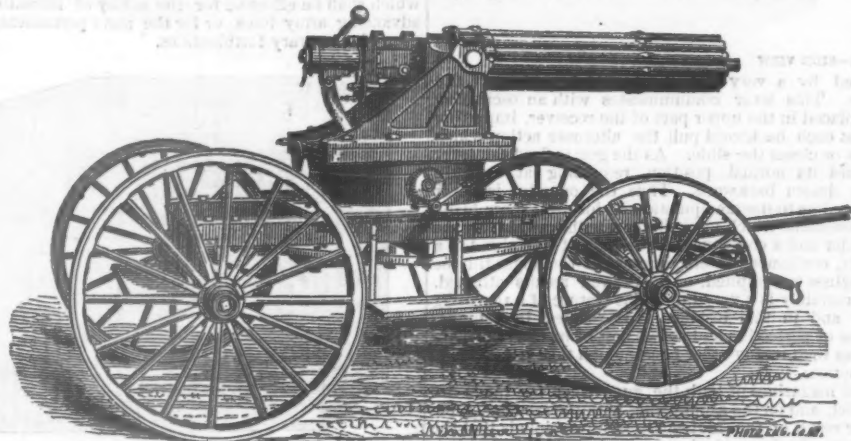
The office of the lever noticed, in a vertical position upon the top of the breech, is to actuate the slide, or breech chamber, of the gun to the right or left, each lateral motion causing the passage of a charge from one set of magazines into the corresponding chambers, while at the same instant the charge taken from the other set of magazines is fired. The magazines are recharged without removing from the gun as easily as cartridges can be slipped into a breech-loading rifle. The power of the magazine spring is sufficient not only to drive the charge into the breech-block but by a coincident impulse to expel the previously emptied shell. As each magazine contains 12 charges, it is easily seen that this gun is capable of the rapid and continuous delivery of 48 rounds, and of suddenly changing from shell to shrapnel and vice versa. If an unfortunate shot from the enemy happens to disable the magazines, they can be instantly thrown off the gun, and cartridges introduced by hand.

It will be observed that the breech of the Gen. Grant is unusually elongated. This elongation is an essential feature of the application of the theory of a small-arm breech-loader to a field piece. The extension rearward of the breech in the instance of the Gen. Grant is analogous to the frame, or what is technically termed—the "receiver" of the Springfield or the Peabody. The action contained in this elongation consists of a simple and—as experience has amply proven with small-arms—durable mechanism, not altogether unlike the bolt system of the French Gras in appearance, though differently operated. The front end of the carrier, or bolt, through which the firing-pin is actuated, constitutes the breech-block, and, passing through the bore of the receiver with all the tightness of steam-fitting, effects a perfect *fermeture*. A short distance from its front face, the thickness of the bolt, or breech-block, is cut away to admit the introduction of an elongated ring of vulcanized rubber, which is so proportioned as to allow a certain contraction at the moment of discharge and thus

take up a portion of the recoil, its imprisoned elasticity immediately asserting itself after the passage of the gas in pursuit of the projectile. In trials with the one-inch gun the proportion of recoil taken up by this device was shown to be 16 per cent. with high charges, and over 30 per cent. with low charges. Experience has also demonstrated the perfect *fermeture* secured, the most conscientious and careful inspection, after firing tests, not having detected the slightest escape of gas into the breech action. Another important office of the rubber cushion is, through its contraction or compression, to force backward to a cocked position the driver of the firing-pin, so that the gun is instantly cocked by its own discharge. The exceedingly ingenious arrangement of a secondary trigger, which engages the end of the firing-pin when thus thrown back by the recoil, is, perhaps, the most admirable of the many mechanical achievements which distinguish this novel breech action.

Practically, the McLean device of a recoil cushion of rubber seems to attain the results sought for by ordnance experts for a long time past, the latest reported essay in the same direction being to so place the shell in the chamber of a gun that there shall be a reserve space between the powder case and the walls of the chamber, thus securing extra room for the expansion of the gas. The result would probably be the same under both conditions; but Dr. McLean's arrangement has the superior merit of greater convenience, and an easier adaptation to very large cannon as well as field pieces.

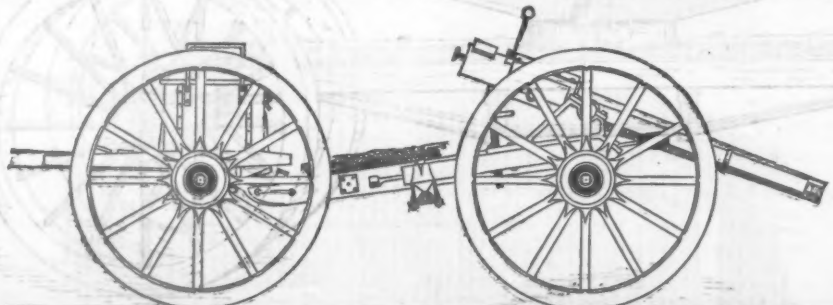
The peculiar mounting of the Gen. Grant, as represented in the cut, will be noticed. The cannon can, of course, be used with any accepted form of service carriage; but such mounting of a gun, firing 48 rounds per minute, would be found to neutralize the effectiveness of the piece. According to the plan adopted the gun may be turned upon any quarter of the horizon without moving its carriage, while the recoil, which, notwithstanding the advantage of the rubber cushion, is sufficient to throw the piece out of range at each fire, is simply allowed to throw it back in a line with its own axis to a point at which the action of three strong springs force it to resume its normal position.



THE "ANNIHILATOR."

The invention illustrated in the present cut is the culmination of the McLean series of magazine field-guns. If it shall prove half as destructive as is expected, with its capacity of 144 discharges of grape shell or shrapnel, it well deserves the name given to it. In all essential mechanical features, the Annihilator is similar to the

General Grant. It has 12 magazines located around the barrel. The slide is actuated as in the Grant by a hand-worked geared lever, each lateral motion firing a round, expelling a cartridge, and cocking the firing-pin. When this operation has exhausted one pair of magazines, by the action of a crank a succeeding pair is brought into



THE "VIXEN."

communication with the sliding-chamber. The gunner can at will turn on his reservoir of shell, grape or shrapnel, as the exigency may demand, and reloading can be easily effected without removing the magazines from their position.

The Annihilator is constructed of the finest Scranton cast steel. Its barrel is 36 calibres or 72 inches in length, and weighs 240 lbs., while the breech and slide weigh 800 lbs. and the magazines 120 lbs. This gun is the last designed and completed of its class.

During his visit the writer took part in an informal trial of the Gen. Sherman and Gen. Grant, several rounds from each having been fired by himself personally. In all mechanical respects the test was thoroughly satisfactory, and everything claimed for the breech action was practically demonstrated, the slide working in perfect relation with the feed, and the magazine springs expelling the empty cartridge cases with exact coincidence, while the firing-pin was invariably cocked by the recoil shock. It should be stated that the design of these guns necessitates the use of a different ammunition from any now produced in New Haven and Bridgeport, and that, owing to this circumstance, the long consecutive tests of many hundreds of rounds, which are very earnestly and confidently waited for by the inventor and his assistants, have yet to be prosecuted. Theoretically these guns are most interesting productions, and we shall be disappointed if the system of ordnance, of which they are the first, and in many respects but experimental and imperfect instances, does not win a conspicuous place in cotemporary armament.

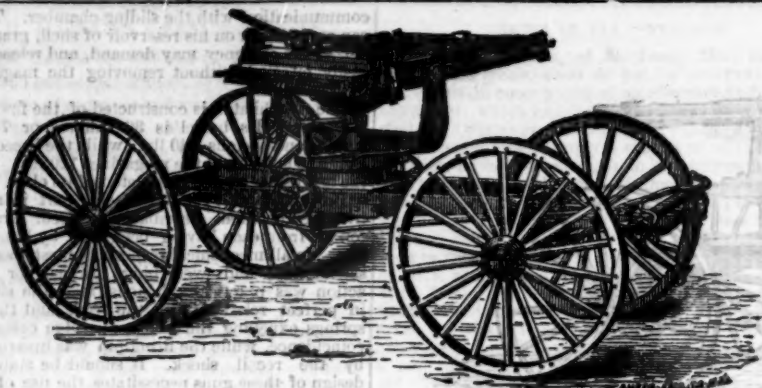
The Vixen—of which we have accidentally omitted mention in our enumeration of the several adaptations of Dr. McLean's breech system to field ordnance—is illustrated in the foregoing cut. This gun is a solid casting of phosphor bronze, and of the same calibre as the "Gen. Sherman," though of considerable lighter construction. It has two magazines with a capacity of 20 cartridges, and can be easily served by one person and fired with very great rapidity. The cut of the Vixen is especially interesting, as it shows the very simple arrangement by which this new type of guns can be fitted to the regulation style of carriages.

The construction of a machine gun, or *mitrailleuse*, was a feature of Dr. McLean's design at the start. Of this type, three or four designs of minor effectiveness have been produced, all of which, however, have been thrown in the shade by the completion of the gun illustrated by the first cut on the next page, to which the inventor has given the name, Lady McLean. The Lady McLean is a gun designed for volley firing, it having 36 barrels each, separated from its neighbor by an interval of about one inch, the whole rank thus extending 70 inches. There are two ranks of magazines, each of 16 cartridge capacity. The magazines are in detachable sections of 18, and when discharged can easily and quickly be replaced by filled substitutes. One rank of magazines is placed over the rank of barrels and the other beneath it. The chambering of the breech is upon the slide system, as in the preceding guns; but instead of an individual slide for each pair of magazines, there is a continuous prism of fine steel extending the entire length of the gun, which is actuated vertically rather than laterally, the motive agent being a lever at either end of the elongated breech in which the prism is enclosed. This lever operates an eccentric cam by which the slide is raised or lowered to receive or expel its cartridge. By an exceedingly clever continuous action of the cam the firing pins are likewise cocked. Each firing pin when cocked is kept in position by its own particular trigger spring. The act of firing is performed by the upward and downward movement of a lever, located at the rear of the gun, and midway of the rank of barrels, which, it should have been stated, is really two ranks of 18 barrels each, separated by a small interval. The movement of the lever operates a central trigger, which disengages the proximate firing pin on either side, and so on to the ends; the discharge being thus not absolutely simultaneous, but proceeding either way like a wave of most rapid movement until the 36 barrels are discharged. How rapid the fire of this gun can be made under the best conditions has yet to be determined. The two ranks of magazines carry 1,152 cartridges, and it has been demonstrated to be easily possible to empty the magazines in less than ten seconds.

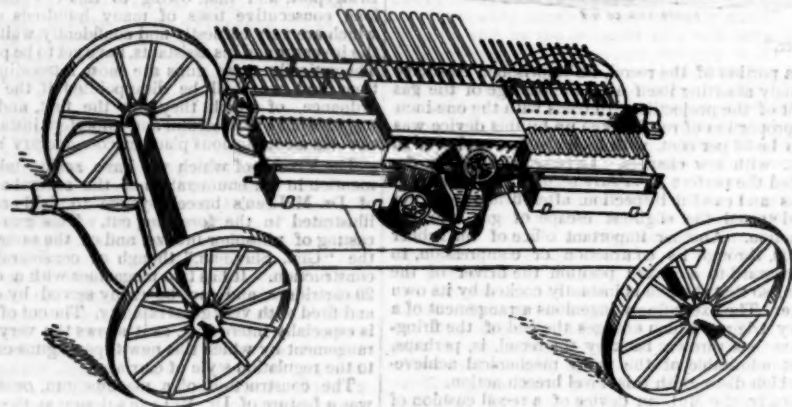
This gun is constructed wholly of steel and weighs 600 lbs. It is mounted upon an ingenious pedestal which travels upon its independent base and is provided with elevating and depressing machinery, so that the whole horizon can be traversed without altering the position of the carriage, and the gun raised or lowered at will. The men serving the gun are always more or less protected from danger by the carriage and gun; but the design of all these guns contemplates the use of defensive shields as an essential feature of the invention.

The barrels of the Lady McLean are .58 calibre, and though this admits of a heavy and effective projectile the inventor appears to be of the opinion that similar guns of 1½ inches calibre, having an effective range of three miles, carefully trained by the aid of a telescopic sight upon the object to be assailed, would be a much more terrible weapon. He argues that the swiftly-recurring broadsides of 86 projectiles weighing three lbs. each, accurately trained upon a battery of cannon or a body of advancing cavalry, would produce an effect quite appalling to contemplate. The Russo-Turkish war made it very obvious that the improved long range infantry arm must find its equal antagonist, if at all, in an improved light artillery, very mobile in design, but capable of heavy charges and rapid firing.

The character and tendency of the inventor's essays antecedent to the production of the Lady McLean are illustrated in the two batteries, the "Besom" and the "Pulverizer." In these mechanical experiments the inventor proceeded by successive stages to the perfection of a battery which should involve the sliding chamber, the automatic firing process, and the general theory of breech action developed in his small arms and field guns. The "Besom," of which a very beautiful work-



THE "LADY M'LEAN."

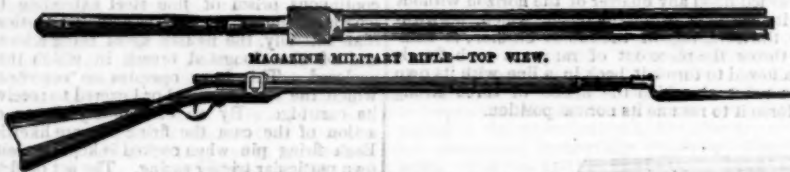


THE "BESOM."

ing model, of small proportions, is shown, is not a magazine gun but must be fed by hand. It has 12 barrels, a breech slide actuated laterally by the turn of a wheel, and a self-cocking firing action. The discharge is operated by the lever seen in the cut. The shells are extracted by the positive action of two ranks of plungers, which, in the cut, have the appearance of barrels. The service of this gun would require five men, two feeding at either side of the central one who operates the cranks and the firing lever. It is claimed that a rate of 360 shots per minute can be attained. A battery of this character, using a .45 to .70 projectile, would weigh about 700 lbs., and could be drawn by its men.

The next stage of evolution is illustrated in the "Pul-

verizer." In this gun the action of the sliding chamber, as in its predecessor, is lateral, it being effected either way by the alternate turns of the wheel. The rank of twelve barrels, seen in the cut, is flanked on either side by a rank of twelve magazines, each of which carries its twelve cartridges. Sixty broadsides, or 720 rounds, can easily be fired in one minute. The operation of the slide, in receiving from the magazines and expelling shells, is similar to that of the "Gen. Grant." As this battery possesses the rubber recoil cushions and the self-cocking action, and is fed from magazines, it is a long step in advance of the "Besom," as its much greater rapidity of fire requires the service of but two men. It is not essentially a much heavier construction.



MAGAZINE MILITARY RIFLE—TOP VIEW.

MAGAZINE MILITARY RIFLE—SIDE VIEW.

It has been stated that the original conception of the breech action of Dr. McLean was the result of a desire to produce a repeating small arm, which should combine the qualities of rapid fire and easy and natural manipulation, with simplicity and durability of design and the ordinary weight of an infantry rifle. The writer inspected two specimens of this arm, the first which have been constructed, one being a 32 shot rifle of .45 cal. which the inventor has named the "James Gordon Bennett," and the other a fowling piece, carrying 48 rounds, and called the "Bogardus." The cuts which have been placed at our disposal unfortunately indicate nothing more than the profiles of these inventions. The breech action is in principle similar to that of the larger ordnance, including the prism-shaped chamber, the recoil cushion of rubber, and the self-cocking firing pin. The mechanism which actuates the slide is a very clever device, as admirable for its simplicity of construction as for the natural and easy character of its manual operation. A small, trigger-shaped, lever is set underneath the receiver, within the guard, and in such proximity to the firing-trigger that it can be

worked by a very nearly coincident motion of the finger. This lever communicates with an oscillating disk placed in the upper part of the receiver, imparting to it at each backward pull the alternate action which opens or closes the slide. As the gun is fired the lever resumes its normal position, remaining at rest till again drawn backward. Thus the operator is never confused as to the manipulation of his arm, there being no movement which necessitates a withdrawal from the shoulder and a consequent distraction of the aim, but a steady, continuous reverse impulse of the finger till the magazines are emptied, or the desired results attained. This certainly is a very important feature of a repeating arm, and in this instance it is secured in a higher degree of perfection and at less cost of mechanical elaboration than in any other construction that has come to our notice.

The magazines of both the guns thus far made are parallel, and on the same plane, with the barrel. A peculiar result of the McLean breech-principle is that the same mechanism which opens or closes the chamber, without any considerable addition of details, can be

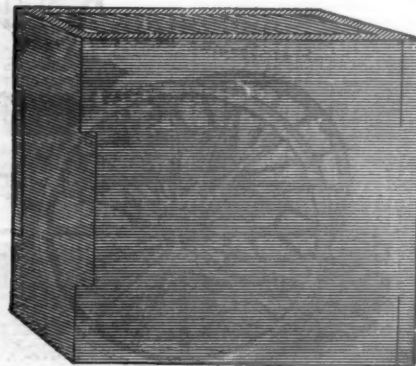
made to operate as many magazines as can be arranged in a circle around the barrel. Thus eight magazines can easily be the complement of the military rifle, giving—if each carries 16 cartridges—the soldier 128 rounds at his command. Of course a repeating arm of this extraordinary capacity of fire would be subject to the criticism of involving a seriously increased weight. With regard to this objection, the inventor urges that, owing to the relief afforded by its recoil cushion, his gun can be made materially lighter than other constructions, and that a portion of the surplus weight of his magazines can be thus neutralized. He claims, moreover, that the present tendency of war equipment is to increase the number of cartridges carried by the soldier, and that this burden can be better borne in the rifle itself than arranged in any manner about the person. The fighting equipment of the conspicuous European armies per man, is now as follows: England 70 rounds, Germany 80 rounds, France 74 rounds, Austria 84 rounds, Russia 60 rounds. The best authorities abroad, since the experience of the Russo-Turkish war, recommend an increase of the ammunition upon the man up to 100, and even to 120, rounds. Dr. McLean's theories, like his inventions, are—we need hardly say—revolutionary; yet their very boldness and novelty will command attention.

In our remarks upon the several models of completed guns at New Haven, while giving, as we believe, due credit to the inventor for the ingenious mechanical features of his system of construction, we are in no degree disposed to anticipate the verdict of rigid and long continued trial which alone can determine its practical value. Theoretically all of the models described are most interesting productions, and it is very difficult to detect faults in either their design or execution if such faults exist.

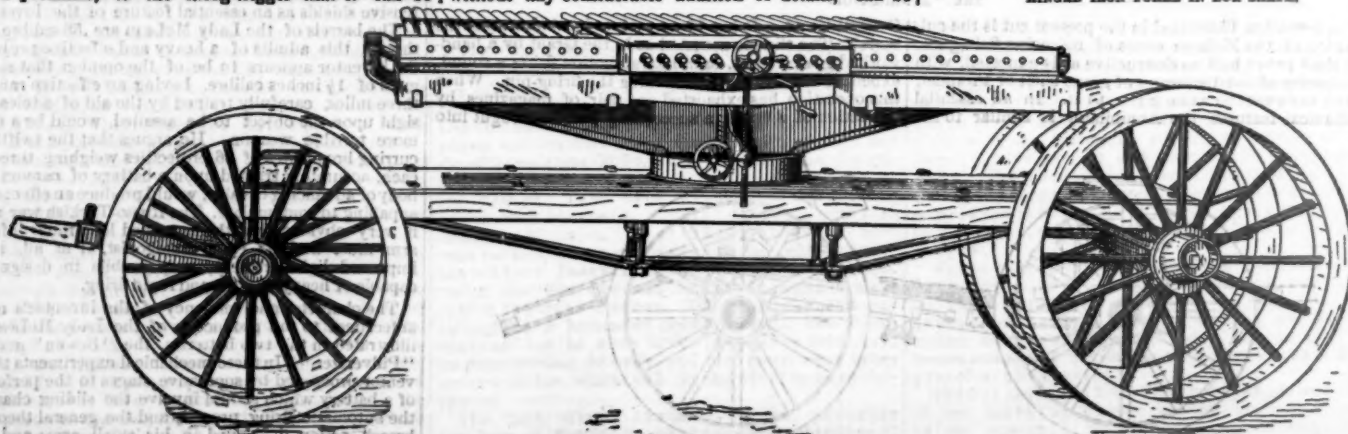
DR. M'LEAN'S IRON FORMS FOR FIELD DEFENCES AND IMPROVED FORTRESSES.

The provision of a safe and convenient "artificial cover" for troops under assault, or for artillery under infantry fire, was naturally incident to Dr. McLean's general scheme of an offensive and defensive equipment. The use of some sort of protection for batteries on the field is a comparatively old suggestion, Dr. C. B. Eddy having submitted plans of moveable steel mantlets to the British War Office as long ago as 1869. Captain James, in his address before the United Service Institution, introduces the question of shields as a proper subject for consideration, and cites the suggestions of Col. Brackenbury, R. A., in that direction: "One means of parrying the destructive bullet-fire to which artillery will now be exposed up to ranges of 1,500, even to 2,000 yards, is to be found in the shields suggested by Col. B. C. Brackenbury. To this point it would be well to direct our attention; and experiment on the best means of employing them would show whether the additional weight thus involved would be compensated for by the protection received and whether the protection given by shields from bullet-fire would counterbalance the use of an arrangement which would ensure every percussion shell bursting exactly at the place where it wanted to act."

The following cuts indicate the character of Dr. McLean's "artificial cover." It will be seen that he does not propose to provide for a single exigency—as for instance, the protection of artillerists—but to organize a general scheme of defensive material and operation, which shall be effective for the safety of retreating or advancing army lines, or for the more permanent purpose of temporary fortifications.



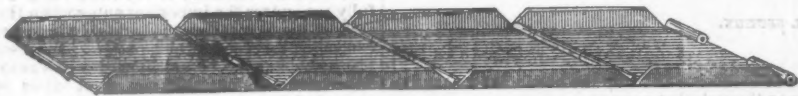
HINGED IRON FORMS IN BOX SHAPE.



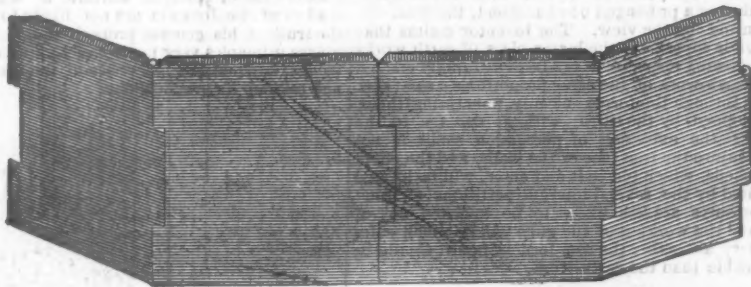
THE "PULVERIZER."



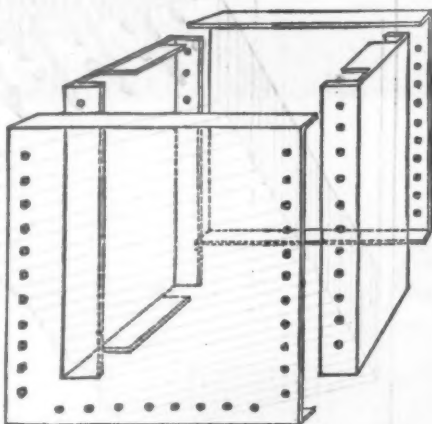
VIEW OF CAMP DEFENDED BY IRON FORMS.



HINGED IRON FORMS LAID DOWN FLAT.



HINGED IRON FORMS LAID UP.



IRON FORMS RIVETED TOGETHER.



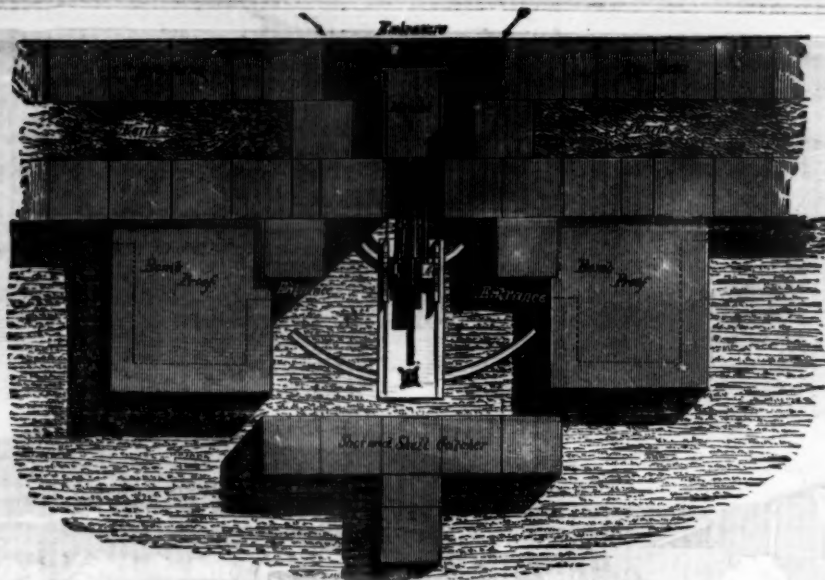
IMPROVED DEFENSIVE LINE OF HINGED FORMS.

The base of Dr. McLean's system is a plate of boiler iron—any of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thickness and of such dimensions as may be commended by convenience of carriage and handling. These plates—or "iron forms," as they are termed—are flanged at the top and bottom, so that each can be secured to its neighbor by a hinge, thus producing an improvised breast-work of any desired length, or that four plates can be arranged together in the shape of a square box. Sir William Armstrong, who has tested Col. Brackenbury's suggestions by practice at Elswick, during the present year, discovered that steel shields, but 3-26 of an inch in thickness will stop a Martini-Henry bullet at 100 yards. This fact is strongly in favor of Dr. McLean's proposed line of "iron forms" as a protection against infantry fire, and even against shrapnel at considerable range. The use of the "iron forms" in their more permanent adaptation for the construction of fortifications, is more questionable. In this case the boxes are filled with earth, and as they can be handled expeditiously it is obvious that any design of defensive work may be constructed by their use at least as speedily as ordinary earth works can be thrown up. The merit claimed for the temporary fort constructed of the iron forms, is that it will endure a bombardment more effectively than walls laid up of unpacked earth, fascines or hurdles—that the embrasures can be kept free from debris and in better condition for the service of the guns, and that it is thus a more tenable defence. The inventor assumes that solid shell will simply puncture the iron sides of the boxes and bury themselves in the earth inside. What could be the effect of percussion shell—the point suggested by Capt. James—is a more serious question?

Conceding the superiority of Dr. McLean's fortifications of iron over the constructions of sand-bags and fascines, the matter of transportation is after all a great difficulty. If the use of iron forms is to be limited, as Col. Brackenbury suggests, to the protection of batteries against bullet fire, this difficulty is materially lessened, and we have that accomplished officer's statement, after practical trials, that "sufficient of these plates and of the apparatus required for a whole battery could be carried on two wagon bodies; therefore there is no question of a large amount of extra carriage." But the proposition of the American inventor does not contemplate merely the defence of isolated batteries, but an organized system of instantaneous protection for an Army corps, obviously necessitating a largely increased train: and it becomes a question of the greatest importance whether the recognized advantages of the protection are not more than counterbalanced by an inevitable handicapping of the Army.

Dr. McLean supports his proposition by the following arguments: "That if men can thus be protected one-half the number now considered necessary for certain services could be made effective, and that it would be much more economical, not to say merciful, to thus make use of the lesser number; that an Army of ten thousand men, with a thousand wagons, involves a much less expense than twenty thousand men with the same number of wagons; that if a thousand wagons are necessary to transport the supplies of twenty thousand men, five hundred wagons would only be needed to transport the supplies of ten thousand men, releasing five hundred wagons for the transportation of the hinged iron plates. The pay and rations of ten thousand men and their complement of officers is a large item. The tents, baggage, arms, ammunition, etc., are all to be considered. Then the percentage of men on the sick list continually is another large item of expense and embarrassment."

The large illustration is a fanciful sketch, exhibiting Dr. McLean's idea of the excellent and varied uses the iron forms could be put to on the frontier. Here it will be seen the mules and horses are furnished with bullet-proof shelter as well as the men.



IRON FORM FORT—HORIZONTAL SECTION.

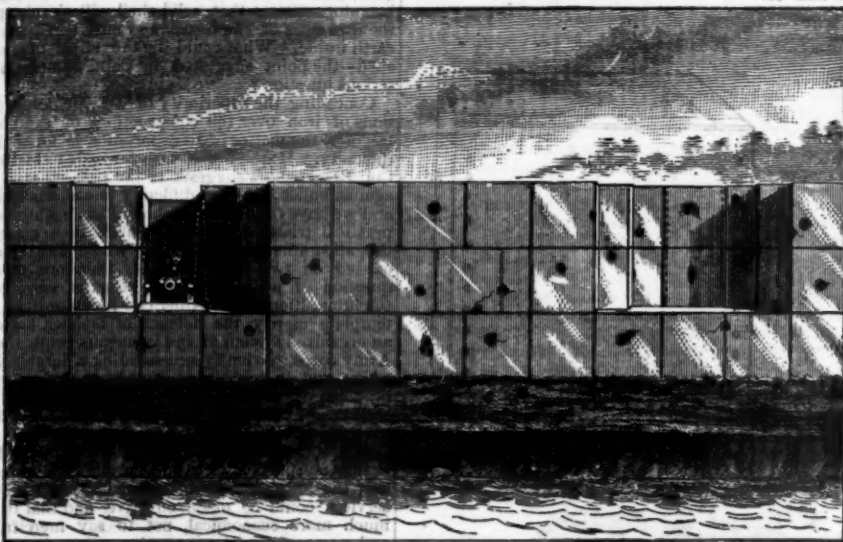


IRON FORM FORT—VERTICAL SECTION.

The theory of constructing forts or field-works of a permanent character is illustrated by the foregoing cuts intended to represent a horizontal and vertical section of the completed fortification. For this specific use the forms, in order to secure a requisite rigidity, are bolted together in their box-shape, and are consequently different in finish from the type made for "prone-firing." It will be seen that the proposed work is constituted of an outer and inner wall of boxes, the space between the two being packed with earth. The boxes, also filled with earth, are laid up regularly like walls of masonry. The outer wall alone may be made of the bolted forms, as most exposed to crushing impact. Bomb-proofs, similarly constructed, are shown in the rear of the inner wall. The mouth of the embrasure is furnished with a mantlet of bullet-proof iron, which is operated by the running out or recoil of the gun. The feature of the work termed the "shot and shell catcher," is, in fact, a third wall of earth-packed boxes, so situated in a line with the em-

brasure as to receive and stop the hostile bolts that find their way through that passage.

The following cut is assumed to be a fair representation of the condition of a fort thus constructed, after enduring a prolonged bombardment, the front elevation furnishing the view. The inventor claims that his design is superior to the better class of earth works in the following respects: It can be more rapidly erected than an earth-work of the same proportions; solid shot will pass through the forms, cleanly puncturing them, and be stopped by the earth, without damage to the structure; the explosion of percussion shells is not liable to injure the iron face of the walls, and the effect of time shells, which pierce it and enter, will be located and limited by the several interior partitions of iron; the embrasures are less likely to be knocked out of shape, and the working of the guns will be much safer and easier; altogether the iron-form structure should be more tenable than the earth work.



CONDITION OF FORT AFTER BOMBARDMENT.

The structural peculiarities of his theory, the inventor likewise claims, should commend themselves to such powers as the United States, Russia, China, and the South American nations, which have large, thinly populated, territories to police, and extended border-lines to guard, their execution being simple, easy, and rapid, permitting the expeditious removal of the fabric whenever a change of station is ordered. For an advancing column in an enemy's country, where there is a constant necessity of holding the occupied territory or of securing cover in case of reverses, the advantages of such an organized system of defences are also suggested.

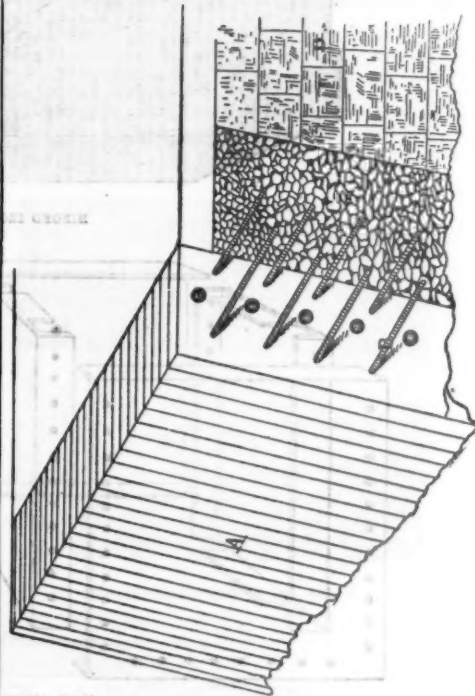
IRON AS A MATERIAL FOR HARBOR FORTIFICATION.

It will not be surprising that in his study of the uses of iron for field protection the inventor of iron-forms has produced, also, his theory for coast defences constructed of the same material. The proposition to build forts of iron is by no means a new one. Prof. Timbey, a New Yorker, having as early as 1843 planned the turret, which he submitted to the State Committee of Safety in 1861, in the shape of an elaborated design for the protection of the Narrows. While Timbey's invention, with modifications to suit exceptional circumstances,

has been adopted by every nation claiming a name upon the sea, with the partial exception of England and Belgium, and possibly in a very insignificant way Holland and Germany, no considerable powers have as yet undertaken iron fortification upon the land. In formulating his theory of sea-board iron protection, Dr. McLean has carefully studied the practical experience of England, the single power that has accorded the new system a fair trial on a scale commensurate with its claims. In 1869, under the supervision of the most accomplished Royal Engineers, the approaches to Portsmouth and the entrance of the Thames were being defended by inchoate structures of iron, backed by granite, and designed to have turrets commanding the channel-way in all directions. Commenced when the 9-inch gun was the most effective breaching gun known in Europe, these forts, shielded by 15 inches of iron, in three layers, with intervals of 5 inches of concrete, and a solid backing of granite, were considered impregnable against any weight or volume of metal to which they could be exposed. Two of these forts, circular and of 200 feet diameter, have been completed, and, so far as we know, are the only near approaches to iron land fortifications.

The consideration which at the outset antagonizes the use of iron for the construction of the heavy and massive defences of the seaboard, is the enormous cost of the material. The iron fabric, turrets and plating, of the two Spithead forts above alluded to, was alone estimated to cost three millions of dollars. The results of experimental firing with the 9-inch gun against targets that represented the armor and backing, were in 1869 not invariably favorable, yet it was assumed that the tests were so much more severe than any volume or weight of fire to which the defences could ever be exposed, as to guarantee the security of the forts. With the marvellously changed conditions of present ship armaments—should such ships as the *Duff* or the *Italia* ever dare the waves of the English Channel—it is quite likely the engineers, who were satisfied with a composite armor of 25 inches in 1869, may not be willing to assert its sufficiency in 1881. The greatly increased cost of an armored fortification to successfully withstand the shock of guns already mounted in ship-turrets—not to speak of the 160-ton monsters in contemplation both at Essen and Woolwich—is thus suggested.

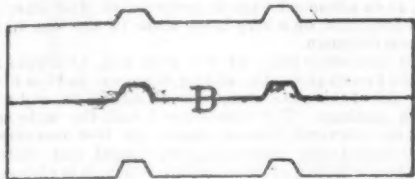
It is hardly necessary to say that, while Dr. McLean fully recognizes the important antagonism thus encountered by the new theory of harbor defences, so far from conceding its economical soundness, he asserts that no reasonable amount of money that will assure absolutely impregnable defences of our great cities is unwisely expended, but that any amount, however small, spent upon fortifications which are not secure against the possibilities of present warfare, is wasted. As the readers of the JOURNAL are not likely to disagree with the truth of his general proposition, which indeed involves principles very many times enforced in its pages, we leave the economical phase of the inventor's theory and take up its practical one.



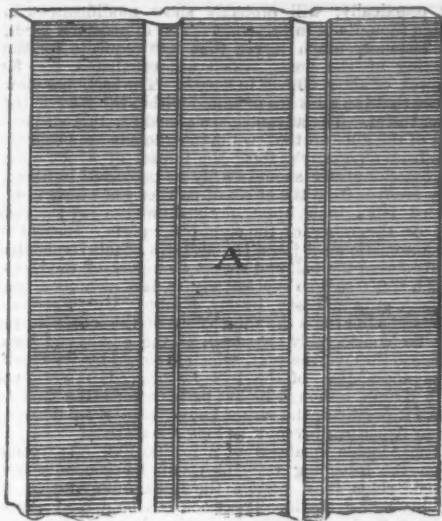
IRON ARMOR, PRESENTED EDGEWISE TO THE SHOT.

The result of Dr. McLean's careful study, of both the economical and the structural necessities of iron fort construction, is the development of a system essentially different from that of the English engineers, in the thickness of the plating used, and in its disposition. The present English system of imposing plates one upon another in three layers, necessitating an elaborate system of bolting, is, in the first place, assumed to be objectionable as offering the minimum degree of general support against the impact of the immense projectiles of modern guns. How this difficulty is overcome is indicated by the foregoing wood cut, illustrating the inventor's theory of imposing his armor plates. It will be seen that the plates of iron, instead of being placed in layers horizontally, are set perpendicular to the protected wall. Each plate may be of such thickness as convenience or economy of manufacture shall determine. The number of bolts by

which they are secured is also a matter of expediency, to be determined by the circumstances of the particular situation; there being no bolt heads exposed to be cut off by an impinging shot. The backing of this armor may be of concrete similar to the English composition, which weighs 240 lbs. to the square foot, and is second only to the solid metal itself in resisting strength, or of broken granite, in which case it may be laid up from three to six feet in thickness without very serious cost at most points of the Atlantic coast. This backing should rest upon a wall of granite or of iron plates firmly staved. The occasional intervals in the wall of plating, rendered necessary by the mode of inserting the bolts, are to be filled by plates of the peculiar form illustrated in the accompanying cuts.



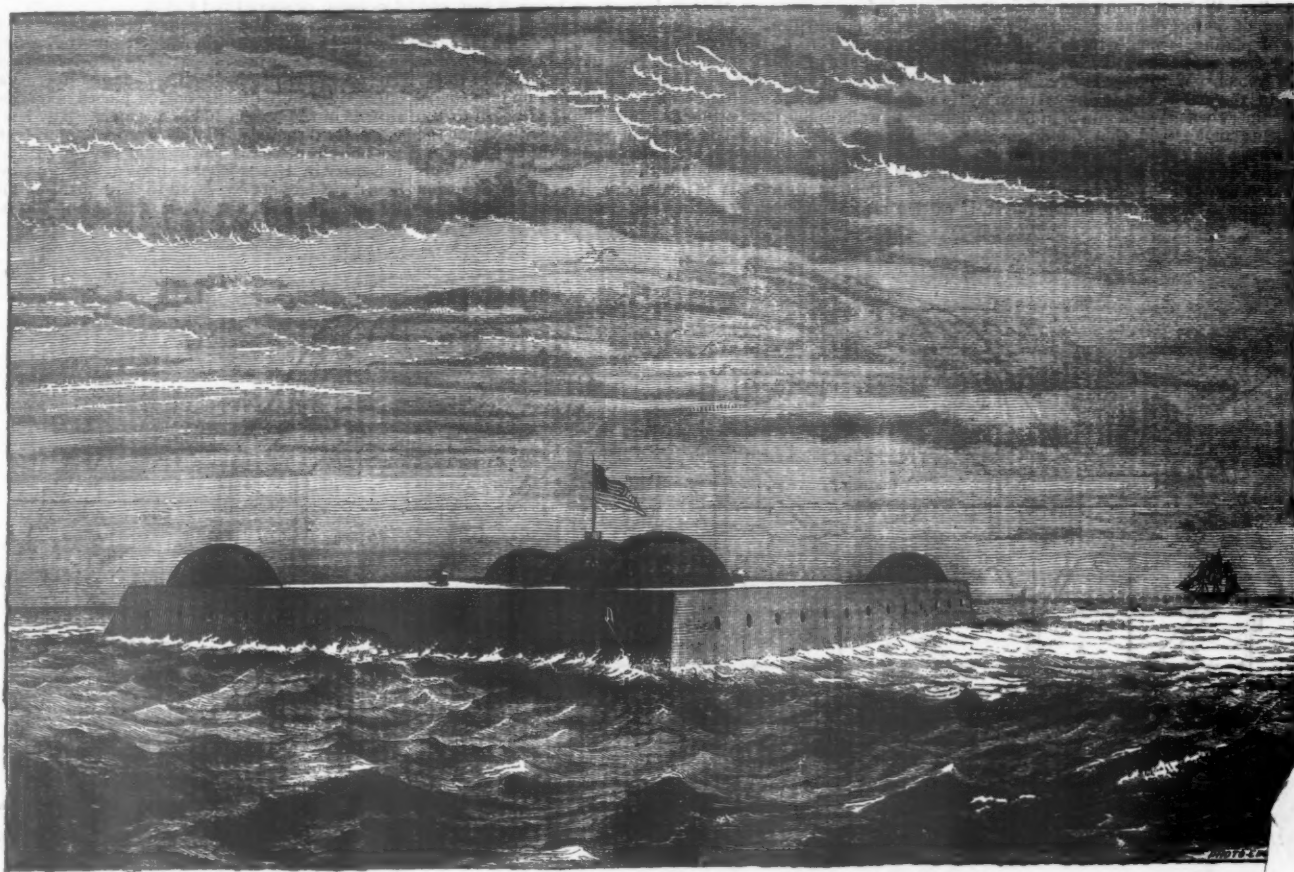
KEY PLATES FOR CLOSING THE GAP IN THE ARMOR—TOP VIEW.



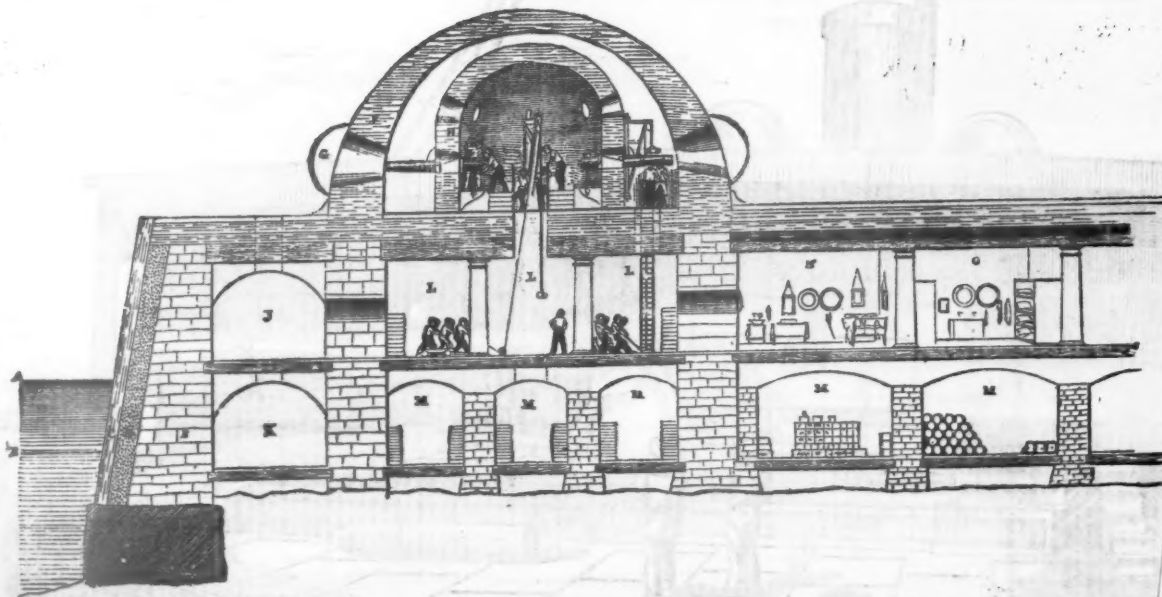
KEY PLATES FOR CLOSING THE GAP IN THE ARMOR—BROADSIDE VIEW.

The thickness of the iron plating of a fort upon Dr. McLean's plan may be from three to four feet, or even to six feet, over the faces most exposed. The custom of laying five or six inch plates one upon another, adopted in Europe, and simply copying the principle pursued in the imposition of naval armor, is objected to on both structural and economical grounds. The results of firing trials in England have shown that the impact of a shot upon a horizontal plating, if not seriously apparent upon the exterior layer, often exerts a force upon the inner layers, which, if followed up by successive hits, is sure at last to destroy the slightly homogeneous character of the armor. It is claimed, on the other hand, that if the armor is composed of plates laid perpendicularly to the backing, the construction is essentially homogeneous, and the shock of a projectile will be distributed through a considerable supporting surface rather than received and entirely expended on a direct line. Conceding the justice of this assumption, the constructive superiority of Dr. McLean's theory is obvious.

In an economical direction the advantage of the McLean system of imposing armor is thus stated. In this country, until a very recent date, no establishment has undertaken the production of heavy armor plates, and the greatest thickness even now essayed is six inches, for which the plant of a single rolling mill, at McKeesport, Penn., is now adapted. Thus the thick plates, requisite for the ordinary system of armor, (now made in England up to fourteen inches thickness) could



VIEW OF IRON HARBOR FORTRESS.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF IRON FORTRESS.

A.—High water mark.
B.—Low water mark.
C.—Iron armor set edgewise.

D.—Broken stone backing.
E.—Granite walls.
F.—Wall of outer turret, which is stationary.

G.—Steel jaws protecting port-holes.
H.—Wall of inner turret which revolves.
J.—Engine room.

K.—L.—
N.—O.—

not be obtained in America, but would have to be imported. As regards iron of one or two inches thickness, and of the dimensions required for vertical position, however, the capacity of our domestic production is ample to supply any demand. The importance of this circumstance is more manifest from the fact that the thick-rolling capacity of the English and Continental plate works is due simply to the European policy of heavy armored war-ships, a policy which seems to find less and less favor with our own Government. The experience abroad in rolling heavy armor shows, moreover, that the production of the thick plates used is relatively more expensive than of the thin plates, of which ordinary machinery is capable. Having in view all of the foregoing facts, Dr. McLean's claim for his system of armor, on the score of economy, is probably well founded.

Dr. McLean's plan for heavily armored forts is illustrated in the two preceding cuts. It will be seen that he contemplates both turret and casemate armament, recognizing, however, the greater adaptability of the former for all locations.

The latter cut illustrates the application of the turret and gives a sectional view of a fort commanding a harbor. It will be seen that the turret is double—that is to say, there is an inner and outer protection for the armament. Dr. McLean proposes to make the outer turret 100 feet in diameter, of three to six feet iron, and pierced by eight ports. These ports when not in use are ingeniously closed by heavy steel jaws working automatically. While the outer turret is stationary, the inner turret, of 50 feet diameter, and of relatively less thickness of plating, is made to revolve. Within this turret are two enormous guns, constructed upon Dr. McLean's system. With the revolution of this turret the port in the outer wall is thrown open by its automatic machinery whenever a gun is in line to deliver a shot, it being understood that the mechanism, which opens or closes the ports, is under the command of the gunner, who can throw any or all of the jaws into or out of gear at his will.

The inventor's theory of a double turret, if carried

out practically, will probably show modifications in design though not in principle. The dimensions seem, for instance, much larger than are requisite for the working of the guns, which are calculated for 30 calibres, or about 50 feet in length. The sectional view shows that the guns are mounted within the wall of the inner turret. The advantages claimed for this disposition of the guns are that while the gunners are perfectly safe from an enemy's shot, the impact of which upon the exterior armor should hardly be perceived by them, they are free from the effect of powder gas, which is excluded from their apartment and swept away through one or the other of the eight outer ports. Instead of the automatic steel jaws, Dr. McLean has also embodied in his design the ball and socket *fermeture* of the ports, which was tested so successfully in last summer's trial of large guns at Essen, by Mr. Krupp. By this mode of closing the ports the dimensions of the outer turret can be considerably lessened, as the gun is run some distance through the port, which is closed by its recoil. This application of the ball *fermeture* is not original with Krupp, although he has perhaps been the first to make it practical, the writer having seen it in drawing by an American inventor as long ago as 1874.

The tenable qualities of a fortification constructed upon the foregoing principles will be generally conceded, since they possess the maximum degree of solidity and strength. The wood cut subjoined represents a floating fortress in section, in which the same general theory of construction is carried out. The plan of this port contemplates a structure having three tiers of compartments, the two lower tiers being 5 feet and the upper tier 15 feet in height. The turret is generally similar to that of the previous design, as are also the details of armor protection. All the submerged portion is to be made of rolled iron less than one inch in thickness, and the entire interior to be divided up into small, water-tight compartments, thus giving strength to the super-structure. The powerful pumps, with which the design is furnished, are calculated to discharge, or fill the lower compartments with water, at any time. This floating fortress, it is claimed, can easily be defended from torpedoes by netting, and if it receives the shock of

one, the peculiar construction of its submerged section will ensure it against serious results. The usefulness of a floating defence of this character would be in a channel way not sufficiently commanded by land fortifications. The weight of turret and side armor are not specified; but the displacement of a structure 200 feet square (the dimensions suggested), will admit of much heavier iron protection than has yet been placed on a war craft.

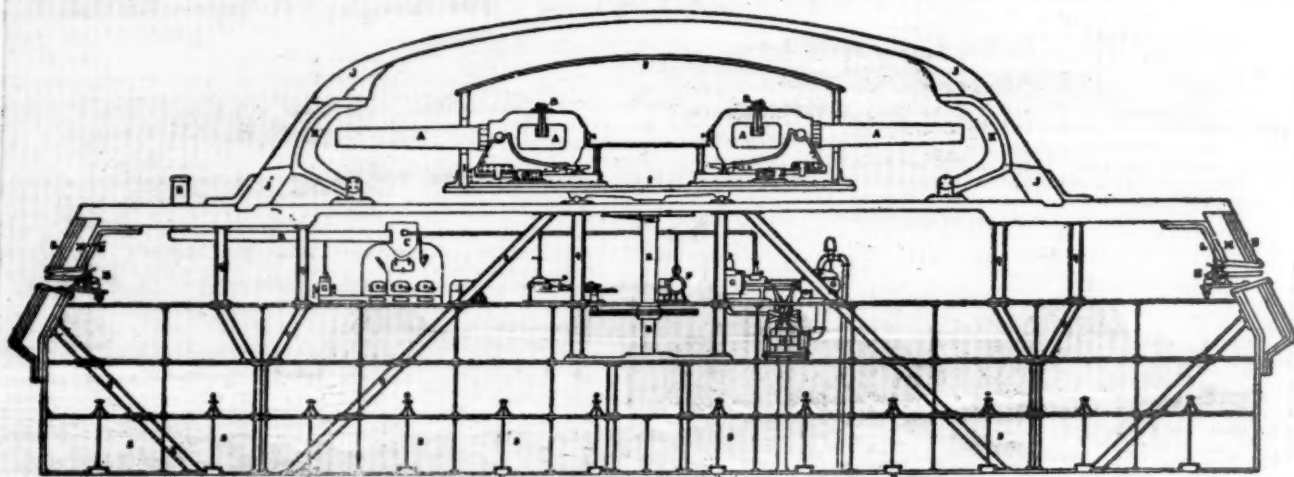
THEORY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF GREAT GUNS.

The great gun contemplated by Dr. McLean, it is hardly necessary to say, exists as yet only on paper. A suggestion of its general appearance is afforded by the cut, representing the gun mounted in a ship's turret.

In principle the great one hundred, or one hundred and fifty, ton cannon, drawings of which the writer saw, in an advanced stage of progress, at New Haven, is an evolution on a very large scale of the one inch General Sherman.

The distinctive parts of the great gun, as designed, are the breech-piece, the sliding chamber, and the barrel. All of these are composite constructions, and not single castings. The breech-piece and the slide are built up of several strata of metal—the best hammered steel—ingeniously dovetailed, shouldered and bolted together, a system of construction which, it is claimed, will impart a greater tensile strength than could be secured in single castings of the great size essential to the design. The barrel is likewise built up of three concentric tubes, secured together and to the breech by dovetailed or shouldered joints.

The mechanical and operative details are, of course, essentially different from those of the small guns, though the same breech and firing principle is preserved. The operation of the sliding chamber, for instance, is effected by an hydraulic engine placed upon the upper surface of the breech and easily managed by levers conveniently disposed. By this arrangement the cutting of the breech piece for the geared motive of the slide, necessary in the smaller ordnance, is dispensed with. The cartridges are conveyed to their place by means of a channel on each side of the gun seen in the cut, and



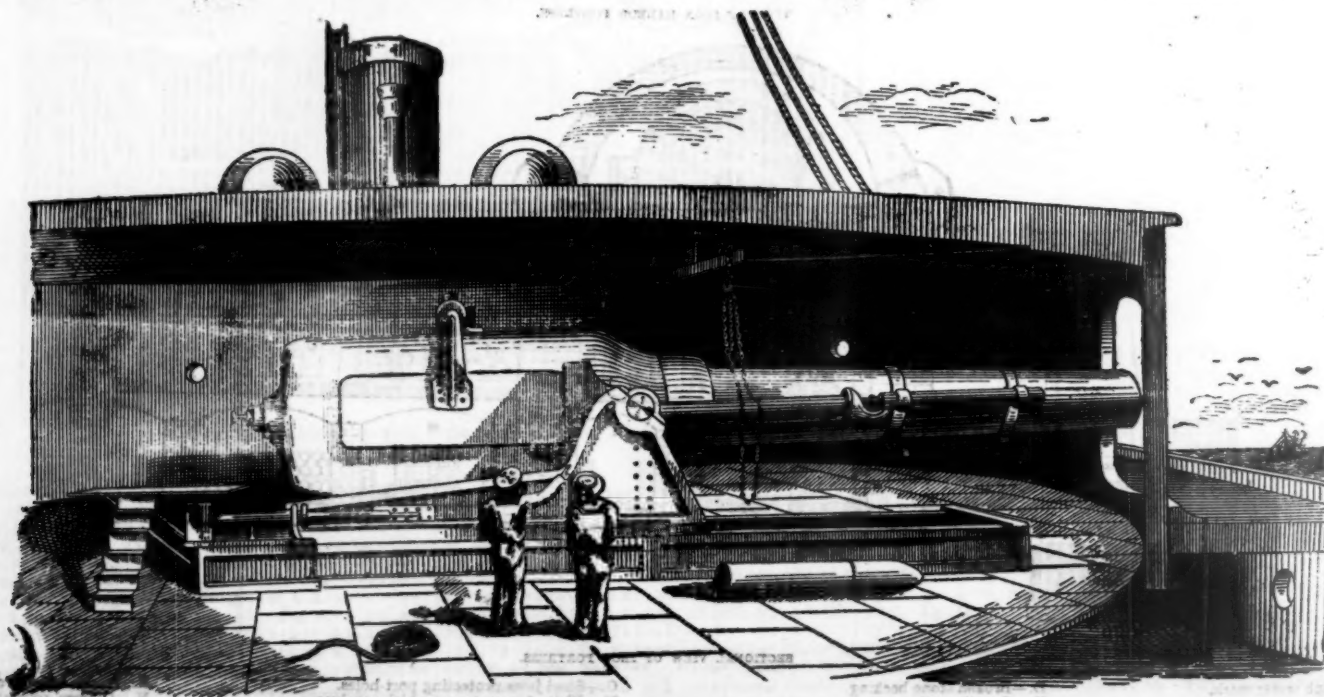
CROSS SECTION THROUGH THE CENTRE OF FLOATING IRON FORTRESS, SHOWING DOUBLE TURRETS AND GUNS IN POSITION.

A.—Guns.
B.—Hydraulic presses for working guns.
C.—Boiler.
D.—Engine for revolving turret.
E.—Turret shaft and gearing.

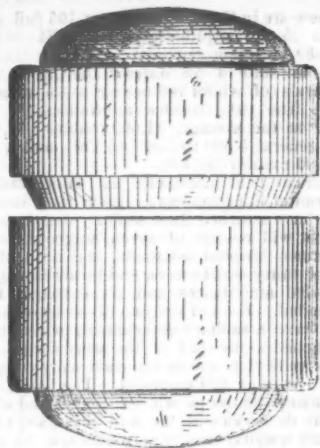
F.—Steam Pump for presses.
G.—Steam pump for water compartments.
H.—"Lady McLean" battery guns.
I.—Inner revolving turret.
J.—Outer fixed turret.

K.—Port stoppers.
L.—Outer armor, 6 feet thick.
M.—Stone backing.
N.—Interior casing.
O.—Valve hand wheels.

P.—Valves.
Q.—Braces, Posts.
R.—Boiler flue.
S.—Water compartments.



100-TON GUN MOUNTED IN SHIP TURRET.



RUBBER CASE FOR THE FIRING MECHANISM.

lifted up and placed in the chamber by hydraulic power. The most singular feature of the design, not indicated in the cut but seen by the writer in the drawings is a novel device by which the breech-pin, or—as it has been termed in the preceding descriptions—the breech block, does service as a piston for an hydraulic engine, the cylinder of which is a part of the breech itself. The forward motion of this piston pushes the cartridge, when the slide is in place, so far into the barrel that its base, maintained in position after firing by the pressure of the water, constitutes an efficient gas check. The subsequent operation is a reverse action of the engine, followed by the withdrawal of the shell into its original place in the chamber, and the lateral movement of the chamber for the extraction of the shell and the insertion of a fresh cartridge.

Admitting the bare possibility of the strange theory

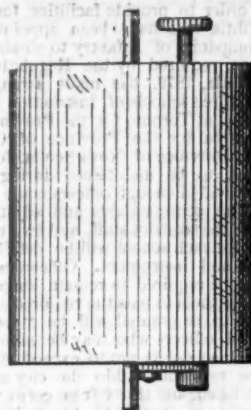
above indicated, one single advantage secured by its design of construction would be of pronounced value, *i. e.*, the convenience of transportation to its point of service of an hundred ton gun, which can be divided into parts suited to the carrying capacity of ordinary freight cars. Those who remember the trouble incurred in the conveyance of the great Krupp gun exhibited at the Philadelphia Exposition, and know of the extraordinary difficulties which its larger progeny has imposed upon the European officials, will appreciate the blessing of a monster that can travel piece-meal.

NOVEL DESIGN FOR TORPEDO SERVICE.

Among the curious mechanisms seen at New Haven were several productions of clock work nature, exceedingly well executed, nickel-plated and generally attractive in appearance. Different sizes of these mechanisms were observed, and, in answer to the writer's inquiry as to their specific purpose in the extraordinary series of offensive devices exhibited, he was told that they are designed to take the place of time-fuse in shell and torpedo service.

Among the designs of torpedoes specially notable are the three illustrated in the accompanying cuts. The first is designed to be discharged from a well or tube in the hull of a boat. Its length should be from eight to twelve feet, and its weight so calculated as to assure a certain position in the water. It is furnished with a stern rudder and a keel. Its motion is effected by the slow burning of a charge of rocket-powder held in a rear chamber. The explosive compound is located near the head of the torpedo, in convenient relation to the clock mechanism governing its firing action and set to operate as experience may determine. At the head of the torpedo is arranged an external circle of powerful magnets, the action of which, according to Dr. McLean, after the engine has reached its object, will cause it to cling to the side or bottom of the iron-clad enemy until the clock has run down and the explosion ensues.

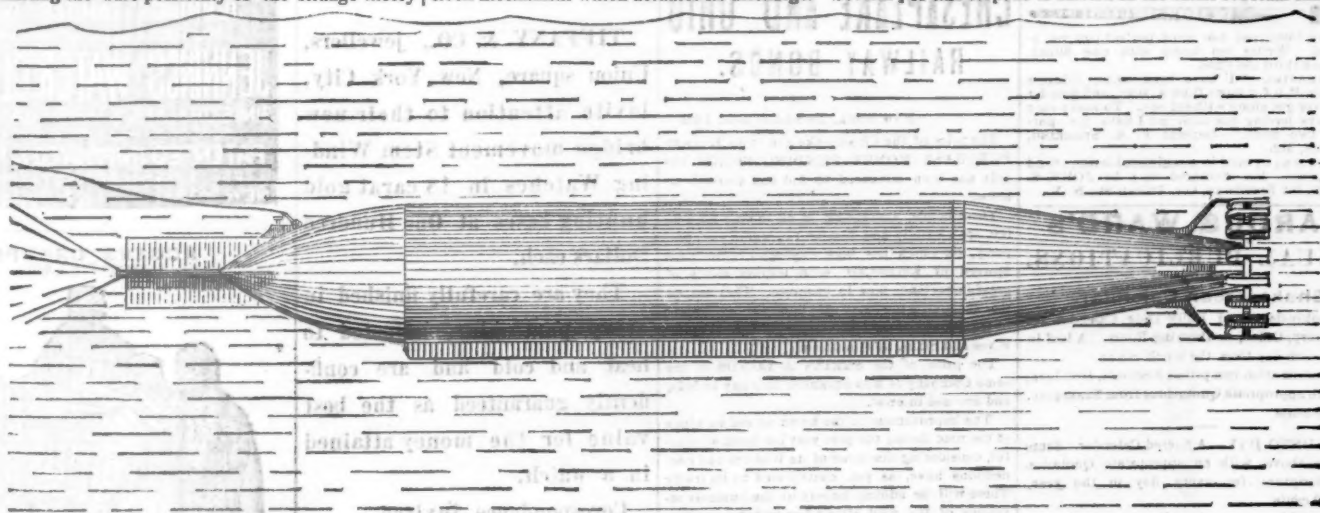
The second device illustrated is a projectile, designed to be thrown from an eight or ten inch gun. The entire bolt is hollow and must be absolutely water-tight. The load is secured at the front, in close proximity to the clock mechanism which actuates its discharge. Several



THE FIRING MECHANISM.

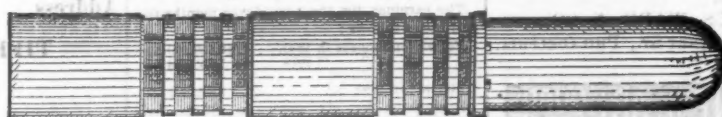
zones of horse-shoe magnets are indicated in the cut. This torpedo is weighted at the front in order to prevent "tumbling" when fired. These bolts may be as accurately fired from ships or forts as any ordinary projectile, and if aimed at a blockading squadron, or in numbers at an individual enemy, should naturally have as fair a prospect of reaching the object. The weight of this torpedo should be so proportioned to its displacement as to assure its rising in the water after the first plunge. The firing time, to which the clock mechanism is set, must, as in the previous invention, depend upon the practical judgment of the gunner.

The torpedo illustrated in the succeeding cut is termed the "Octopus." It is designed for submarine operation, its relative weight and displacement being essentials of paramount importance. Its motive power, contained in the main body of the engine, is a secret which the inventor proposes to divulge only to the officials who may be detailed to use it. The explosive charge of this torpedo is carried in the small conoidal chamber.

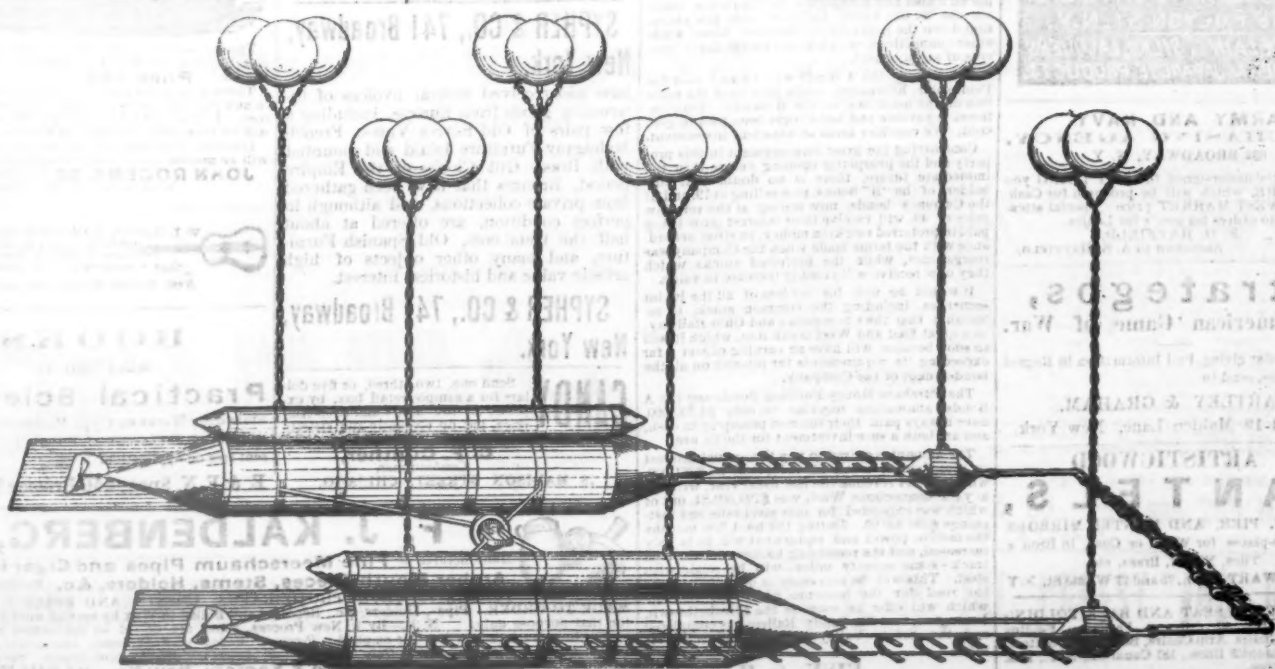


SUBMARINE ROCKET TORPEDO.

The clock work firing action and the magnets are also essential features of the "Octopus." The inventor claims that this type of torpedo can be directed from a distance of several miles towards a vessel; that it will preserve its course at a speed not exceeding three miles per hour; and that, if despatched in any considerable number, it will be certain to reach and cling to its object until its mission is performed.



PROJECTILE TORPEDO.



THE "OCTOPUS" TORPEDO.

CANADA in order to provide facilities for officers of the Local Militia who have been appointed "provisionally" to companies of Infantry to obtain certificates of qualification, required by the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1879, has made arrangements for the opening of three schools of instruction on January 5, 1881, viz., one at Toronto for the Province of Ontario, one at Montreal for the Province of Quebec, and one at Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Maritime Provinces, to be maintained during a period of two months, provided enough officers come forward for instruction. The commandants and adjutants will be supplied from the district staff, and two non-commissioned officers for each school will be detailed to act as drill sergeants and instructors. Officers who join the schools will not be required to remain longer than necessary to enable them to pass the required examination. The certificates to be granted will be "second class." The number of officers who may be admitted for instruction in each school is not to exceed fifty; of these twenty may be residents within the city at which the school is established, and thirty from corps whose headquarters are distant more than two miles from such city. Officers who join for a course of instruction, if residing in the city where the school is maintained or within two miles thereof, will receive no personal allowances during the period they are under instruction. Those residing more than two miles distant from the city will receive, on obtaining a "second class" certificate, an allowance at the rate of 75 cents per diem, for the days actually present under instruction, and, in addition, an allowance at the rate of 8 cents per mile, in lieu of transport, for one journey going to, and the same amount for one journey returning from the school. Those who desire to join either school are required to make application through the ordinary channel to the brigade major of the military district within which the school is maintained.

In continuation of the competitive trials between the Nordenfolt and the Hotchkiss guns, an important series of experiments was made recently with a 1½-in. weapon

of the former description, on Whale Island, off the English coast. The first round, with a chilled shell, filled, was fired direct at a 2-in. iron plate, through which it passed. A round was next fired at two 1-in. plates in contact, with a ½-in. plate 2 ft. 6 in. in the rear, in close contact with which was a ½-in. plate. The result was that the projectile passed through the first plate, its point being a ½-in. beyond the bulge made in the second plate. An empty chilled shot was then used against a similar target, and it went through the first plate, and, missing the second, was stopped by the ½-in. plate, which was badly cracked, while the ½-in. plate was slightly dented. On this charge being repeated, the shell, after penetrating through the outer plate, had its point left projecting half an inch beyond a bulge in the second plate, which was much cracked. Three charges with chilled shells, filled and empty, were afterwards directed against a 1½-in. iron plate, the gun being pointed at an angle of 45 degrees, and two of the shots glanced off the target, while one, striking a weak point, got through. Other experiments against the series of plates followed, and on a charge being fired at a ½-in. iron plate, in front of a 2-in. iron one, the shot passed through the first, and cracked in the rear the second plate. Another projectile went clean through a 1½-in. iron plate, with the gun at an angle of 60 degrees, and with a direct fire another projectile went through a ½-in. steel plate in front of a 2-in. iron plate. The range was uniformly 300 yards.

ACCORDING to the Russian *Herald*, the official list of generals and staff officers of the Russian army includes, at present, 1,478 generals, of whom 16 are foreigners. For the pay of these officers, a yearly sum of over six million roubles (about \$4,500,000) is required, without reckoning allowances for quarters, and the value of quarters provided by the government. The amount of these allowances may be calculated from the single fact that a major-general draws, in St. Petersburg, 1,000 roubles, a lieutenant-general 1,500 roubles. Lands are, besides, allotted to the generals, the income derived from which is, together, about 765,000 roubles (\$575,000).

There are in the Russian army 105 full generals (of whom 75 are adjutant-generals), 384 lieutenant-generals (39 adjutant-generals, and one lieutenant-general of the suite of his Majesty the Czar), and 974 major-generals (of whom 106 belong to the suite of his Majesty). The pay, besides allowances, of a full general is, on the average, 11,000 roubles (\$8,250), a lieutenant-general 5,500 roubles (\$4,125), and a major-general 3,200 roubles (\$2,400).

THE German field ambulance has lately undergone several essential improvements. Each mobilised army corps is to have attached three sanitary detachments, of which each will consist of seven surgeons, one dispenser, sixteen hospital assistants, and an ambulance company of thirty sick-bearers, and be accompanied by three wheeled ambulances and six carriages for the badly wounded. Each of the two divisions of an army corps is to have a sanitary detachment, while the third will be attached to the staff of the army corps. There will be twelve field hospitals for each army corps, each capable of receiving 200 wounded. The field hospitals will accompany the troops when engaged, and after the engagement do service in the field hospitals, until the arrival of the hospital reserve personnel and the hospital reserve depot attached to each army corps. A so-called evacuation commission is intended to convey the sick and wounded gradually from the etappe hospitals to the permanent reserve and provincial hospitals at home. The field ambulance system has also been improved by the reform of the field intendants, the military telegraph and field post departments, as well as by the re-organisation of the ambulance corps.

MUCH time was spent in deciding whether the absurd naval demonstration against Turkey should be made, and now there seems to be an equally divided opinion between the Powers interested, as to whether the international fleet shall be dispersed. According to the *Agence Russe*, there is some wish to keep this movable display of power in being, until the whole of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin have been carried into effect.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY BONDS.

New York, December 24th, 1880.

The price of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway PURCHASE MONEY FUNDING BONDS has this day been advanced to 110 and accrued interest.

These bonds, amounting in all to only \$2,350,000, are a strictly first lien on the whole vast property, on which has been expended to this date upward of \$50,000,000, with improvements of great importance now in progress. They are, on this account, a perfectly safe bond for investment of trust funds or for retirement of United States Five and Sixes, now maturing.

The price of the SERIES A BONDS of the same Company is also advanced this day to 102½ and accrued interest.

The improvement in the business and earnings of the road during the past year has been wonderful, considering that none of its Western rail connections have, as yet, contributed to its traffic. These will be adding largely to the business revenues of the road after a few months, as they are rapidly approaching completion.

The earnings for the past eleven months this year are as follows:

For eleven months in 1880.....	\$2,480,690 52
1879.....	1,755,888 24

Increase in 1880..... \$683,802 28

During the first six months in 1881 the direct connection to Louisville, via the Elizabethtown, Lexington, and Big Sandy Railroad, will be completed; also the connection to Columbus, Ohio, via the Scioto Valley Railroad; also the extension down the peninsula to Newport News, while other connections of great advantage are in process of arrangement.

The lien of the A Bonds will extend over the Peninsula Extension, while they have the same lien on the main line as the B Bonds. Their interest is payable and has always been paid in gold coin. We consider them an excellent investment.

Considering the great improvement in this property and the prosperity opening before it in the immediate future, there is no doubt that the holders of the "B" bonds, now selling at 79, and of the Currency bonds, now selling at the very low price of 49, will receive their interest (now being paid in preferred stock) in money, in strict accordance with the terms made when the Company was reorganized, while the preferred stocks which they now receive will steadily increase in value.

It would be well for holders of all the junior securities, including the common stock, to remember that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, as a great East and West trunk line, which it will soon become, will have an earning capacity far exceeding its requirements for interest on all the bonded debt of the Company.

The Purchase Money Funding Bonds and the A Bonds, amounting together to only \$4,350,000, have always paid their interest promptly in cash, and are both a sure investment for the future.

The amount required to pay the annual interest on these bonds, when all sold, will be \$361,000, while the net revenue the last fiscal year, without any rail connections West, was \$790,000.81, out of which was expended for new steel rails and fastenings \$180,250.92. During the next few months the motive power and equipment will be largely increased, and the remaining balance of the iron track—some seventy miles—will be relaid with steel. This will be necessary in order to prepare the road for the immense additional tonnage which will offer as soon as the Elizabethtown, Lexington, and Big Sandy Railroad is completed, and the Scioto Valley Railroad connection is made.

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Through to 44 Ann, 3 doors east of Nassau St., New York, Formerly at Nos. 4 and 6 John St.

CAPTAIN Von Graevenitz, quartered at Ludwigsburg, was recently tried for tormenting a soldier of his company, and was condemned to three months' imprisonment in a fortress, and to forego all his turns for promotion for eight years to come.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies has agreed to the construction of two men-of-war of 10,000 tons displacement, at a cost of 15,000,000 lire, thus approving the views of Admiral Acton, the Minister of Marine. This is regarded as a direct manifestation of opinion against the building of very large iron-clads of the *Italia* and *Lepanto* type.

THE Russian government, it is said, has given an order to an engineering firm at Abo, in Finland, for twelve torpedo cutters, on a new system, constructed of wood, and provided with engines of six nominal horsepower. Each of the cutters will cost 7,500 roubles and together 90,000 roubles, or about \$50,000. They are intended for Admiral Lesovsky's fleet in the China Seas.

THE full returns of the British Volunteer force at the expiration of the official year 1879-80, has been

made up. There are now 106,901 "efficient" Volunteers of all ranks and arms, against 197,485 on the last day of October in 1879, or a decrease of 584. By the alterations in certain regiments the maximum establishment of the force has fallen from 245,185 to 243,546, while the enrolled strength has risen from 206,250 to 206,401. The number of officers is reduced by forty-one, falling from 5,586 to 5,545, while the certified proficient sergeants show a rise from 11,825 to 11,850. The number present at inspection, which was 174,646 in 1879, was only 172,464 in the present year.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA, 3d U. S. Cavalry, sends the following letter to Messrs. E. Remington and Sons: "Dear Sirs:—In justice to yourselves as generous contributors to my late expedition in search of the relics of Sir John Franklin from 1878-80, I would state that the two rifles furnished by you exceeded my expectations. They were frequently used during temperatures ranging from 50 to 68 degrees, and at distances from 200 to 600 yards, with perfect working of their parts and with deadly effect. I consider that on my expedition the

arms used were subjected to the severest practical test to which guns have ever been exposed. Compelled to be kept out of doors constantly to avoid the moisture of the igloos, lashed in convenient places for immediate use on constantly overturning sledges, used at a moment's notice under all variations of temperature and weather, the 'Remingtons' never failed us on this expedition where the lives of nineteen human and an average of thirty draft animals depended for over ten months upon the efficacy of our firearms."

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DIED.

DEEMER.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 3, suddenly, SAMUEL W. DEEMER, orderly sergeant U. S. Marine Corps, aged 55 years.

HAGEN.—In Portland, Me., Dec. 30, 1880, Capt. OSCAR HAGEN, U. S. Army (retired.)

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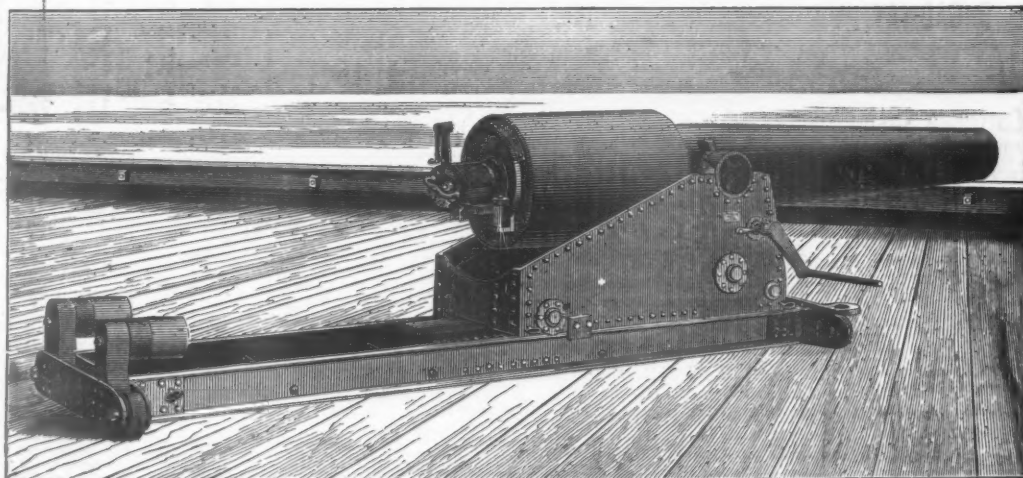
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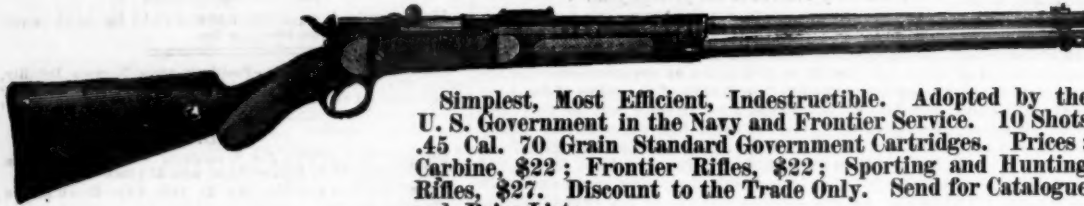
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